The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,110—New Series.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1894.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
† SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell	6th July.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	13th ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	F. H. Seymour	27th ,,
† SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	17th ,,
B.* HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5030	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th ,,
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcestor	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

B.* This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

SURAT, 11th July.
CATHAY, 26th July.
ROHILLA, 10th August
RAVENNA, 23rd August,
AND SIAM, 7th September.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	1st Aug.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	500	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	9th July.
MELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,986	350	9th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 30th, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
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TODAR MAL

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 8th July, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 10th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,468 tons, on the 5th July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 7th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 7th July, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th July, 1894. Agents.

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BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

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SHEPHERD & Co.
Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 27th June, 1894.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about the
A STEAMER	3,000	End of July.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th July, 1894. Agents.

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KEMP'S

COCA	ONE fluid ounce represents 60 Grains of best COCA LEAVES from which the Astringent and Bitter constituents have been removed. The best form in which to administer this valuable drug in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Defussion, Sea Sickness, etc. Price Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.	CORDIAL
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COCA		CORDIAL
COCA		CORDIAL
COCA		CORDIAL
COCA		CORDIAL

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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WE have received the following lines from one of our Up-country Constituents:—

She purified her blood in Summer with SALINE,
And everyone in Poona loved the dainty Caroline,
The chief of her admirers, a gentleman called Jules,
Who always stirred his Liver with KEMP & Co.'s GRANULES.
But to his suit Carrie would never make requital,
Preferring a course of INVIGORATOR VITAL.

He wrote: "I am resolved some day to make you mine
And strengthen your digestion with KEMP'S PAPARIDINE."

She told him to marry him would not make him khush, He'd better cool his head with KEMP'S EQUATORIAL DOUCHE,
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Calalogues on Application.

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HEART-LABELLED.

WITH CONFIDENCE WE RECOMMEND.

		CASH. Rs.	a.	CREDIT. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S Special Invalid Brandy	per doz.	82	0	91	8
TREACHER'S Extra Special Liquor Brandy	per bot.	7	0	8	0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale Cognac	per doz.	52	8	58	8
TREACHER'S Old Pale Cognac	,,	45	8	51	0
TREACHER'S Pale Cognac	,,	39	8	44	0

CAUTION:—The Genuineness is Guaranteed by the Trade Mark of the Company being Branded on the metallic Capsule and on the Cork.

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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IN SYRUP.

A CONSIGNMENT of the following is just landed direct from the Growers, and are in Prime condition. A trial order is solicited.

APRICOTS, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, WHITE CHERRIES,
Per tin, Re. 1-11. Per dozen, Rs. 18-0.

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RELIABLE WATERPROOF— SUITED FOR ALL WANTS.
IMPROVED PROOFING SEWN SEAMS —CLOTHING,
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FASHIONABLE COLOURS.
THE BEST QUALITY.

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FAWN,
MOUSE,
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GREY,
SOFT CLERICAL,
} FROM Rs. 6-12.

BAG TOP CAPS, FROM Rs 3.

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HATTERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacelogy, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless. Price 2s. 9d., or twice that quantity, 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

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WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

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Rs. 115, Crystal Face Case. Rs. 135, Hunting. ½ Hunting, Rs. 140.

In plain Engine-turned or Chased cases; sound Lever movements; all essential parts, Jewelled, and Guaranteed for two years, to keep accurate time in any Climate.

These Watches for the prices are a marvel of cheapness. They cannot, of course, be compared with our

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We have every confidence in promising that our cheaper recommendation will under no circumstances disgrace their Sponsors.

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BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5 ,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½ ,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4 ,,	,,	100
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FOR JULY, 1894.

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COMIC OPERA AND BURLESQUE CO.
TO-NIGHT,
FRIDAY, 6TH JULY,
Gilbert and Sullivan's Japanese Comic Opera,
MIKADO, OR
THE TOWN OF TITIPU.
SATURDAY, 7TH JULY,
Audran's Delightful Comic Opera, in 3 Acts,
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PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Front Seats, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs. 2; Third, Re. 1.
Box Plan at Messrs. MITCHELL & Co., Meadow Street, Fort.
Doors Open at 8-30; Overture at 9 p.m.
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BALLOON ASCENSION
AND
PARACHUTE JUMP
Will be made
BY LEON SAGEHOMME,
The World-Renowned Aeronaut,
FROM THE
GROUNDS, NEAR VICTORIA GARDENS,
SATURDAY, 7TH JULY.
(Weather permitting.)
GATES OPEN at 4 P.M.
INFLATION Commences at 5-30 P.M.
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ADMISSION :—Rs. 3; 2; and 1; and Annas 8.
Tickets can be had from—
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HALF-PRICE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
S. S. "SETOS."

THE above Steamer will SAIL as under :—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
SETOS	Weisskam..	1,746	12th July.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to Natal.
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Bombay, 5th July, 1894.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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Single Copy ....As. 4
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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of VUSTA KALLIANJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo, Halia Bhunsalee Inhabitant, Deceased.
KALIDASS KALLIANJI, one of the Brothers of the Deceased, and one of the Executors named in the Will..Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have an interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 21st day of June, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of Our Reign.

(Sd.) J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 21st Day of June, 1894.
KALIDASS KALLIANJI,
In Person.

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THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.
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Single Copy...............................Annas 4.
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PAID UP CAPITAL ....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

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LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
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COLOMBO.
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GALLE.
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Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

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The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms :—

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Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent.p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—
If fixed for Six Months .... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months .... 4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years ...... 4½ per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—
If paid in India..........................Commission ⅛th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } „ ⅛th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India .... } „ ⅛th „

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FINEST CROWN GLASS SPECTACLES at Rs. 8. Infinitely Superior to the Badly Cut and Cheap Pebbles of unequal Refraction now so commonly Sold.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES at Extra Value for our V. S. I. F. Machines. Most perfect.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.

GEM OF THE HIMALAYA.—A RARE and WONDERFUL TEA, unsurpassed in Flavor and quality, Re. 1-12 per lb. In 1 lb. Fancy packets.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FRESH SHIPMENT every fortnight—Real Egyptian Cigarettes, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 3-8, 3, 2-8, 2, and 1-8, per 100, respectively. These Cigarettes are specially manufactured for us by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt of finest Pure Turkish tobacco. They will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, aromatic and free drawing Cigarette.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Sole Agents, 33 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Discount to large buyers.

WANTED, for H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapoor, SIX PAIRS of FOX HOUNDS, used for two Seasons in India. Apply, giving prices and other particulars, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapoor.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

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THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says :—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works :—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Golikara :—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co. PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

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GLARE GLASSES, in the most approved forms and Tints, recommended by the leading Ophthalmic Surgeons. The finest picked Lenses, without flaws or air bubbles so distressing and injurious to the eyes.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
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PRICE.................................. Rs. 6.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
1 regulation golf tent and 1 servants' rowti.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 Strong-built palanquin office shigram.
1 English-built dog-cart, by Kesterton.
1 C. B. bay pony, 9 years old, about 13·2, goes in harness and saddle.
1 powerful chesnut Arab, about 14·1¼, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand victoria with removeable coach box.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Oom abai, wife of Abdool Rahim Mahomed Hoosein Joweker, gold ornaments, consisting of gold thorsa, bangles, bracelets, 2 ear pearl pendants, neck ornament called zoormolee, gold watch with chain and seal, small ear ornaments called karanfool, gold vali, loose pearls, silver scent box, &c.
The above is on view.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 10, Marine Battalion Mess, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design by "Wimbridge," "John Roberts" and others, also Rutnagury-made furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a firstrate mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by "Collard and Collard," handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, a handsome strong English-built dog cart by Kesterton, fitted with monsoon hood, light, easy running and in good condition, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Captain C. H. C. HEYMAN.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO

Bombay, July 6, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE DOUBLE ROLLER OIL MILL.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Gram and Barley Stores Depot, Colaba Causeway—
1 large double roller oil mill, with pan, pipes, powerful lever press, large kettle, &c., complete.
Now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat Buildings, the valuable and substantial-made black and teakwood, dining and drawing-room furniture, double and single miror-door almiras, set of plush and tapestry-lined sofas and chairs, handsome oleographs, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, harmonium, &c.
Also on account of the concerned—
An invoice of superior bentwood furniture, such as chairs, sofas, rocking and easy chairs, folding-sofas and chairs, &c.
The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—
A lot of loaded and empty cartridges, revolvers, spears, shots, and wads.
A set of 39 band instruments consisting of piccolo, cornet, bass, trumpet, horn, flute, clarionet, drum, tromborne, saxhorn, &c.
The property of a gentleman, consisting of drawing-room sofas, cushioned chairs, marble table, chiffoniers, cabinets, dining table, arm chairs, sideboard, meatsafe, wardrobe, almira, clothes press, chest of drawyer, dressing and washhand tables, carpet, bentwood chairs, square pianoforte, &c.
By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mr. A. GENTILLE, consisting of gold and silver watches, gold chain, links and buttons, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome and light victoria.
1 strong-built office-shigram.
1 glass-fronted brougham.
And any other carriages which may be offered.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 6, 1894.

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AN Entire Commodious BUNGALOW at MIDDLE COLABA, opposite the Post Office.
One STORIED BUNGALOW with Two Drawing and Dinning Rooms, Six Double Bed-Rooms and one Parlour, together with two Kitchens, Godowns, one Coach-House, a Stable and Servants' Quarters. (Will not be let in Part.)
For further particulars apply to
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GOOD TOBACCOS
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
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CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
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GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
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HIGH QUALITY
of the following

SPECIALITIES :—				Rs.	as.
"1888" Mixture	per	1 lb.	tin	4	4
Do. do.	„	½	„	2	4
"Pyramid" Mixture	„	½	„	2	4
"Golden Block" Mixture ...	„	1	„	3	12
Do. do.	„	½	„	2	0
"Rifle" Mixture................	„	1	„	3	0
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye.......	„	¼	„	1	0
Golden Fleece	„	½	„	2	0
Latakia............................	„	½	„	2	0

MILD, MEDIUM OR FULL FLAVORED AS DESIRED.
Warranted fresh, pure, and sound.

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SPECIAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCK ROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other Species of Insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying Fleas in the Dogs, as also ladies for their Pet Dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the Genuine Powder bear the Autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the Only certain Remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly Safe and Mild Preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., beg to notify that from the 25th instant their OFFICES and GODOWNS, will be at Nos. 5, 7 and 9, BELL LANE, FORT.
Bombay, 25th June, 1894.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. L. AEPPLI to SIGN our Firm.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, 1st July, 1894.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

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Best Brands of Wines.
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				Rs.	a.
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2	Do.	do. Double do.	do.	4	0
3	Do.	do. Single do.	do.	3	8
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(*Other qualities to order only.*)
5 Cricket Stumps (full size) superior, brass-ferruled, iron shoes, with bails, per set of six 4 8
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THE MOST POPULAR RACKET OF THE DAY, and indubitably THE BEST adapted for all services required.

THE HANDLE is grooved along the back and front with shoulder at the end. THE GROOVE affords a perfect grip to the hold, so as to give a full command over the Racket for screwing or placing the ball, while imparting a precise and positive perception of the position of the Racket blade. From 12 to 16 oz. and strung with superior Gut, each Rs. 4-8.

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BADMINTON NETS [full size], each Rs. 2.
Terms Cash or V. P. Post.

☞ PRESS OPINION. ☜

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JAMES TURNER & CO.,
Sialkot (Punjab).

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GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1894.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
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CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

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P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...........................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...............................$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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TIENTSIN.
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND—£275,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

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HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.
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CAPITAL CALLED UP ....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,57,922

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(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 120,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,165
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	16 p. c.	155 to 160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
barter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	495
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	12
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.10	635
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	800	500	20	340
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	175
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.35	1,210
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	—	785
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	Nil	600
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	Rs. 10	540
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	405
Doral Mills Co. Ld.	5,000	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	340
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	475
Framjee Petit	2,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	710
Singunghat Mill	700	800	800	40 2½	680
Howard and Bullough	1,600	1,000	500	Nil	500
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,095
Imperial Cotton	1,000	500	500	Nil	270
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,160
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	510
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		120
Jewras Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	840
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	505
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Nil	146
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.15	680
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	830
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,675
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	800	800	15 pr. ct.	1,532½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,590
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	Nil	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,880xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa-
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	390
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	350
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,235
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	485
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,335
Sooderdas	750	2,000	1,000	Nil	550
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	335
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	170
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	125
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	505
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	60	550
Vaulshunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	690
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Union Mills Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,03
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,060
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	142½
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	207½ 185
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,170
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—	Nil	105
Fort	515	2,500	[illegible]	Rs. 80	1,150
French	300	50		Nil	420
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	105
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	420
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	106½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	385
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	230
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	525
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	127½
Prince of Wales	200	500	500	Rs35dvd	470
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	590
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,800
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	570
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16 ...	200 21
Volkart		1,000	1000	Rs. 0	1,060

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	310xd 225xd
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	105
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,000
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,265
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,280	190	100	ex div ?	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	8 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,340
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	270
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	15
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs.23-12	310
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	93xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	60	12 pr. ct.	175
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	92
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	465
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,320
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	910xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	45
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all 100 25	5	19xd

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 18-6
Carolas	" 205 nom.
Mexican Dollars	" 195
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	" 360
Bar Silver	" 96
Gold Leaf	" 29
Bar Gold, English (100touch)	" 29-8
Bar Australian	" 29-2 nom.
Bar Bombay	" 29-2
Bar Pekin	" 28-8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per cent.	103¼
Three-and-a-half per cent	102¾
Municipal 5 percent. Debenture Loans	121
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1877	nom.
City of Paris Loan	250 nom.
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond	105

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Ordnance Department Dance.
"A Talk about Burma," by Mr. E. J. Keane, Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, 8-30 p.m.
Stanley Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Satrunjee entered, and the steamers Rheinfels and Australia left the dock on Wednesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Kirby Hall and Gisela entered the dock yesterday.

THE POLICE COURT POOR-BOX.—Sharoo Gopal and two other gentlemen have forwarded Rs. 24, to the Chief Clerk, at the Esplanade Police Court, as a donation to the poor-box.

THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY PRIZE.—The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for the competitive essays for the above prize in 1895:—"Comparison between Wordsworth and Tennyson with illustrative extracts."

SENT TO THE LEPER ASYLUM.—A Mahomedan mendicant, named Suban Khan Ghazi Khan, aged fifty-five years, suffering from leprosy, was, on Wednesday morning, removed from Memonwada Road, in a Municipal van, to the Matoonga Leper Asylum.

DISAPPEARANCE OF AN INSANE MOTHER.—Gunput Dowlat, residing at Kolbhat Lane, has made a report to the police, that his mother, Thai, aged sixty years, who has been slightly deranged in her mind, left home on Tuesday, and has not since been heard of.

"MASSA'S BIRFDAY BALL."—Messrs. Soundy and Company's latest musical publication is a new breakdown song, by Captain Hobday, R. H. A. Both words and music are excellent, and the song is one of the "catchiest" things in negro minstrelsy. It should command a wide sale as it cannot fail to command popularity.

THEFT AT GIRGAUM ROAD.—Damodhar Kersondas, residing on the first floor of a house, at Girgaum Road, reported to the police, yesterday morning, the theft of a box, containing gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparel and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 319, from his room, some time during the night previous. On making inquiries, the box (which contained some pieces of wearing apparel and cash) was found broken open, in the sweeper's lane, next to the house.

BURGLARY AT DADAR.—Kesheo Waman Pradhan, a teacher in the David Sassoon Benevolent Institution, at Byculla, residing at Dadar Coombharwada Road, has reported to the police that some person entered his room between the hours of 10 p.m. and 3 a.m., during the night of the 3rd instant, by removing the iron bar of a window on the east side of the room and stole a pair of silver armlets and a pair of silver anklets, of the collective value of Rs. 82, from the person of his wife, while she was asleep.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Ryley and the Officers the Band of the 1st L. N. L. Regiment will perform the following programme at the Yacht Club, at 6 p.m., (weather permitting):—

Overture	Eliza e Claudio	Mercadante.
Finale (2nd Act)	Vittore Pisany	Petrella.
Valse	Journalisten	Strauss.
Cornet Solo	Thoughts and Tears	Temple.
Selection	Boccaccio	Suppe.
Galop	Light as a Feather	Nicolai

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

March	Departure	Mallandaine.
Aria	Lucia De Lammermoor (Euphonium Solo)	Donizetti.
Polka	The Deep Blue Sea (Piccolo Solo)	Brewer.
Selection	La Traviata	Verdi.
Valse	Sweet Briar	Lowthian
Lancers	State Ball	Seydel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA FOOTBALL.—The following will be the sides for the game to-day. Start at 5-30 sharp. Colours.—H. O. Coates, back; W. H. Cole, P. G. Clarke, and L. S. Hudson, ¾ backs; D. F. Tulloch (captain) and W. Bulkley, ½ backs; J. E. P. White, E. Good, J. W. Roberts, C. Aldridge, H. Peters, J. W. Manley, F. Martin, F. V. Joyce, F. H. P. Blodwell, W. Sell, and F. Brewin, forwards. White.—J. Waller (captain) back; H. C. W. Fido, K. E. Winckler, and T. J. Reed, ¾ backs; G. Kelly and T. Potts, ½ backs; T. H. Thorburn, T. O. S. Seagram, G. G. Thatcher, A. R. Willock, A. M. Kettlewell, A. Waller, F. Spencer, R. W. Laxton, G. V. Evans, A. C. Maidment, and P. David, forwards. Referee, H. E. John.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case, in which Shantwan Moniram, a Native Christian, charged Moosa, Mahomedan of bad repute, and Ashabee, a Mahomedan woman of ill-fame, the former with enticing away his wife, named Mooktabai and with committing adultery with her, and the latter with aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence and with detaining Mooktabai for immoral purposes. The facts of the case have already been reported. The Magistrate sentenced Moosa to rigorous imprisonment for forty-five days. The woman Ashabee was discharged. His Worship advised Mooktabai to go and live with her husband, but she refused to do so, and left the court.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Sonoo Soobhana, aged twenty-five years, a labourer, employed in the David Mill. About twelve days ago, at 4 p.m., deceased was removing some cotton-waste from the rollers of the carding machine, when his right hand was accidentally caught and drawn between the rollers of the machine, and completely crushed. Sonoo was immediately conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured hand was amputated, and he appeared to be progressing favourably for some days. Subsequently he complained of pain at the seat of amputation, fever came on and continued increasing; he lost flesh and strength, and died on Wednesday evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

AN UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Jamsetji Pestonji, a notorious Parsee, was placed before Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of assaulting a Bania gentleman. Apparently, accused had no reason to assault complainant, but he seems to belong to that class of *budmashes* who will, for the sake of a few annas, hit any one who is pointed out to them. Complainant was, on Wednesday afternoon, going quietly along Frere Road, when accused rushed from behind, thrashed the gentleman, and ran away. He concealed himself in a shop, but was soon found out and handed over to the police. In disposing of the case, his Worship remarked that accused had hired himself to assault complainant. Although complainant was not very seriously hurt, yet it was the court's duty to deal severely in such a case in order to deter other roughs in the city from attacking respectable persons without any cause. Accused was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEOSOPHY AT DHARWAR.—A correspondent writes:—A literary meeting was held in the hall of the Native General Library, on the 1st instant, when Mr. Anant Bapu Shastri Joshi, F. T. S., president of the Aryan-Theological Society, delivered a thoughtful and critical lecture on Karma and Re-incarnation. The lecturer gave a brief account of the great poets and learned authors who were subjugated under the powerful influence of Karma, and how the soul re-incarnates in the next birth by its good or bad deeds. He criticised the ancient and modern thinkers who disbelieved the theory of Karma and Re-incarnation, impressed on the minds of the audience the theosophical truth, and proved this scientific thought with the aid of Vedic researches. Rao Bahadur Kashinath Balkrishna Marathe, B.A., LL.B., sub-judge, presided. Mr. Marathe and Mr. Vishwanath Mahadev Herbkar, B. A., LL. B., made excellent and thoughtful speeches on the subject. Then the meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the lecturer for affording thoughtful men a valuable opportunity to ponder over theosophic thought.

SUICIDE OF A NATIVE CHRISTIAN.—An inquest was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, yesterday, at the morgue, on the body of a Native Christian, named Kondiram Kassinath Salway, aged twenty-five years, and employed as a carpenter in the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon. The deceased was addicted to drink, and was involved in debt. He was pressed for payment by one of his creditors, and was consequently much depressed. To add to his sorrow, a friend gave him certain information reflecting on the character of his (deceased's) wife. In the evening deceased returned home from work and asked his wife whether what his friend had told him was true. The wife denied it, stating that she had been to Church that morning and nowhere else. She then asked him to take his meal, but he refused, and went to bed. On the following morning the wife left the house to go to the school at Oomercarry, where she has been employed as a teacher, leaving the deceased at home. In the evening the deceased was missing, and a report was made to the police. A *buttakee* was beaten throughout the town, but he was not found until Wednesday last, when a policeman saw the body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water in a well, at Mazagon Dockyard Road. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition, but there were no marks of violence visible upon it. A verdict of suicide by drowning in a well, was returned by the jury.

HONOURING AN ACTING SMALL CAUSES COURT JUDGE.—Rao Bahadoor Krishnamookhram Atmaram Mehta (who was appointed to act as Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes during the absence on leave of Khan Bahadur Cursetji Manockji) proceeded, last night, by the mail-train to Ahmedabad, from the Grant Road Station. The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad, Messrs. Hurkissondas Narrotamdas, Motilall Moogatlal, Babu Ramchandra, Sewji Premji, and other friends were present, and as the train neared the station the Rao Bahadur was garlanded. He had been previously entertained at Mahadev Baug on Sunday. The nautch girl dances were dispensed with, other amusement such as native musicians, pipers, and songsters were provided. Amongst those present were the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad, Dr. Deshmookh, Rao Bahadur Runchorlall C. Desai, Messrs. Cursondas Chabildas, Hurkissondas Nurrotamdas, Sewji Dharmaji, Dharamsey Moorarji Goculdas, Shamrao Pandoorunji, Bhaskarrao Balorustnaji, Motilall Moogatlall, Jamietram Jiwanram, Nagindas Toolsidas Marphatia, S. M. Rele, Hari N. M. Vijayker, D. Sealy, H. Sealy, Munchashunker Jiwanram, V. H. Pradhan, B. H. Warden, Hirjibhai K. Dalal, K. K. Suntoke, Rustomji R. Bomanji, A. Kesonker, Ananta V. Sakerdanday, Uttamram Lalloobhy, K. K. Kovegaker, N. S. Dewrookhker, S. Y. Dalvi, V. N. Gokhale, R. Mehervaid, Anandrao Bhaskerji, N. S. Kale, Eshwantrao Bhasker, Balorusna Sadanand, Temoolji Jamsetji, Pilaji Bhagvantrao, Luxmon Naik, D. Ahikari, and others. Mr. Sealy, after having in a few words expatiated on the good qualities possessed by their guest garlanded the Rao Bahadur. The party after mutual greetings partook of tea and pan-soopari, and dispersed at 11 p.m., after the sprinkling of rose water and distribution of nosegays.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY.)

A CLAIM BY THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK VS. RAMJEE MORARJEE.

THE plaintiff-company, having its branch office at Rampart Row, through its constituted attorney, Mr. John Edward Ellis, prayed that the defendant might be decreed to pay the sum of £270-1-2, with interest at 9 per cent. from February, 1894, being the deficiency in respect of 250 barrels of oil sold on defendant's account and Rs. 478-12-4 in respect of expenses incurred; that the defendant might be decreed to pay £541-12-2 in respect of 250 barrels of oil, as also the sum of Rs. 1,004 for 25 barrels, with interest and the costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Anderson and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs stated that their company has a branch office in Bombay and imports oil. The plaintiff, Mr. J. E. Ellis, is a broker and commission agent, who obtains orders for the company from native dealers. In August, 1893, the defendant gave an indent to the plaintiff for the purchase of 500 barrels of Imperial Bloomless Oil at one shilling per gallon each, to contain from 40 to 43 gallons, and commission at 2½ per cent. According to the instructions, 250 barrels duly arrived in Bombay, and the defendant was requested to take delivery and to pay for them; but he repudiated the indent. After due notice, the oil was sold by public auction, when the difference in the price realised and the contract price amounted to £270-1-2. The defendant was further liable to the plaintiffs for wharfage and other expenses. The remaining 250 barrels recently arrived in Bombay, of which delivery was not taken by the defendant. He further owed them the price of 25 barrels which, through some oversight of their clerk, was omitted in the original demand. The plaintiffs claimed to recover £541-12-2, the amount of 250 barrels, and Rs. 1,004-4-10, the price of 25 barrels sold to the defendant shortly before the indent was made.

The defendant denied that he gave the second plaintiff an indent as alleged by him. The signature, the defendant contended, was a forgery and did not even purport to be his actual signature. He did not know whether the second plaintiff ordered from the plaintiff-company 500 barrels of oil as alleged; and he denied all liability in respect thereto. He did not admit the resale of the 250 barrels. He never gave or signed any indent for 25 barrels as alleged; and the signature to the same was a forgery. The letter of the 8th January, 1894, addressed by the plaintiff-company to the second plaintiff showed that there was no contract between the company and the defendant as to the 500 barrels of oil; and, consequently, it was urged, the company were not entitled to sue the defendant. He, therefore, prayed that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of the case proceeded with during the day.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon Mr. Justice RANADE.)

THE CASE OF A DEAF-MUTE.

IMPERATRIX VS. REUBEN SAMUEL.

MR. SANDERS-SLATER, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, referred this case, under Section 341 of the Criminal Procedure Code, for the orders of the High Court. The prisoner was charged before the Magistrate with house-breaking with intent to commit theft and theft in a building under Sections 454 and 380 of the Indian Penal Code.

On the 29th May last, after recording evidence in the case, Mr. Sanders-Slater made a note to the effect that the accused was unable to make any statement or to ask any question of the witnesses. So far as the Magistrate could judge, the accused understood that he was charged with house-breaking with intent to commit theft and theft in a building. He was convicted, and a reference was made to the High Court, the Magistrate remarking that, in his opinion, the accused was not deaf, as he was able to make signs in reply to the remarks addressed to him by the interpreter, and was aware of the nature of the proceedings against him.

The High Court, on the 14th ultimo, passed the following order on the reference:—On consideration of the cases of Queen vs. Nodar Chand Kamte and Queen vs. Bowka Hari, 22 C. W. R., 35 A. R., 22 C. W. R., 35 and 72 C. R., and of the opinion expressed by the learned judges in Empress vs. Husan, I. L. R., 5 Bom. 262, as also the judgment in Reg. vs. Berry, L. R., 1 Q. B. D. 447, the court calls on the convicting magistrate to state his view of the conduct of the dumb accused in the commission of the house-breaking. The court is of opinion that he should take some evidence regarding the previous history and habits of the accused. The court also requires a finding by the magistrate on the question whether the accused was capable of understanding, and did in fact understand, the nature of the proceedings, stating whether he understood the purport of the evidence given by the witnesses, and that he might call witnesses in his defence. As in the Queen vs. Bowka, 22 C. W. R., 35 and 72, the court thinks it proper to give the accused a further opportunity of being heard in the matter of this reference. Accordingly the court directs the Magistrate to give him notice in such manner as he thinks may be best adapted to effect the purpose of this pending reference, and that he return the record as soon as he conveniently can.

Mr. Sanders-Slater, in his reply, dated 23rd ultimo, reported that he saw no reason to doubt that the accused was perfectly aware that in the commission of the offence with which he was charged, he was committing an offence. With regard to his previous history, the Magistrate examined the accused's mother, who is a person apparently of a very low intellectual standard, and she stated that he had always been deaf and dumb. The Magistrate had made inquiries whether the accused had been previously convicted, and had received a certificate from the Superintendent of the Common Jail, which stated that he was recognised as having been a prisoner in that jail once on a former occasion, but that his previous conviction could not be traced in the records owing to his then having been admitted under some other name. With reference to his having understood the nature of the proceedings against him in this case, the Magistrate stated that he obtained the assistance of Mr. Walshe, of St. Xavier's College, who is conversant with the habits and means of communicating with deaf-mutes; and he informed the Magistrate, after communicating by signs with the prisoner, that he considered the prisoner fully understood the nature of the proceedings against him. In the course of these communications, which took place in court in the Magistrate's presence, the prisoner went through the details of the commission of the offence in pantomime; and Mr. Walshe stated that prisoner admitted committing the offence in the manner alleged by the prosecution.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering the court's decision, yesterday, said: On consideration of the record of the trial and the two reports submitted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, under Section 341 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, we are of opinion that the case does not resemble that of the Queen vs. Berry, L. R., 1 Q. B. D. 447, ss. 13 Cox R. 189, mentioned in Empress vs. Husen, I. L. R., 5 Bombay 262. It resembles substantially that of the Queen vs. Bowka, 22 C. W. R. 35, and 72 C. R. We now pass sentence on the convictions under Sections 454 and 380 of the Indian Penal Code before the Magistrate, of six months' rigorous imprisonment for each offence, (viz., one year's rigorous imprisonment in all.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 3rd July were published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—Rain at almost all stations. River at Kotri on 2nd 18 feet 4 inches against 16 feet 5 inches on same date last year. Late spring crops still being removed in some places. Kharif sowings progressing. Rice crops flourishing in the Ghorabari and Jati tulakas. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Shikarpur.—River 14 feet 11 inches against 13 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Three breaches in Lashari Embankment and one in Sukkur Begari Canal. Kharif operations progressing. Rain 3 cents in one taluka. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Kharif preparations progressing. Rain in twelve talukas, average fall 65⅔ cents. Cattle lean in four talukas owing to fodder being insufficient.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif arrangements progressing. Water-supply sufficient.

Thar and Parkar.—Light showers in two of the desert talukas. Mithrau canal commenced to flow on the 17th June.

Ahmedabad.—(For the week ending 30th June 1894) —Rain for week maximum at Parantij 5 inches 63 cents, minimum at Viramgam 25 cents; for season maximum at Parantij 13 inches 4 cents, minimum at Viramgam 6 inches 31 cents; total rainfall at Ahmedabad City for season 7 inches 43 cents. Sowing of bajri commenced. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during last week, maximum 5 inches 32 cents at Godhra, minimum 2 inches 29 cents at Dohad; total for season maximum 10 inches 74 cents at Godhra, minimum 6 inches 32 cents at Dohad. Sowing still progressing. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder ample.

Kaira.—(For the week ending 30th June 1894).—Rain for week, maximum at Kapadvanj 4 inches 77 cents, minimum at Matar 1 inch 28 cents; average for the discrict 2 inches 91 cents; rainfall after Saturday and till Tuesday at Kaira 2 inches, in talukas ranging from 2 inches 49 cents to 35 cents; for season maximum at Nadiad 11 inches 18 cents, minimum at Matar 5 inches 71 cents, average for the district 8 inches 36 cents. Sowing of kodra and rice almost completed, that of bajri continues. Ploughing of land still in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Rain for week, maximum 9 inches 2 cents in Jambusar, minimum 2 inchess 49 cents in Hansot for season maximum 16 inches 22 cents in Jambusar, minimum 6 inches 56 cents in Hansot. Ploughing of land still in progress. Sowing of cotton, rice and kodra continues. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For the week ending 30th June 1894).—Good rain during the week throughout the district, maximum 3 inches 89 cents at Pardi, minimum 62 cents at Chorasi; for season maximum 23 inches 57 cents at Pardi, minimum 5 inches 18 cents at Olpad. Kharif sowing in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week, average in the district 1 inch 10 cents; for season at Dhullia 3 inches 56 cents; average in the district 4 inches 97 cents. Crops whithering in some places and in others sowing retarded for want of rain. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik—For the week ending 2nd July 1894—Rain for week at Nasik 0·58, Igatpuri 7·8 and Peint 6·7 inches; none at Nandgaon; below 1 inch elsewhere; for season at Nasik 3·6 inches; more rain wanted throughout the district, except in Igatpuri and Peint. In Sinnar, Chandor and Malegaon sowing operations stopped for want of rain. Sowing of kharif crops begun in Nasik, part of Nandgaon, and Baglan. Lands are being prepared elsewhere. In Chandor fodder supply badly wanted; cattle will suffer if rain does not fall soon: fodder supply insufficient in Nandgaon, fair elsewhere.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily except on 28th total of week 0·51 inch: total to date 17·45, being 6·77 below average. Abnormal temperature 0° to 2° warm. Vapour in air slightly in excess. Wind normal, except on 27th, when abnormal was from north-west.

Thana.—Rain for week at Sadar Station, Thana, 2 inches 22 cents, for season 19 inches 11 cents; in talukas during week maximum at Shahapur 3 inches 88 cents, minimum at Bassein 27 cents. Rice sowing finished. Ploughing in progress. Transplanting of kharif crops retarded for want of rain. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—More rain wanted; during week maximum 3 inches 14 cents at Karjat, minimum 41 cents at Uran. Transplantation in progress in all talukas except Mangaon. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere; maximum 6·54 inches at Rajapur, minimum 70 cents at Devgad. Transplantation commenced, but slightly retarded for want of rain.

Poona.—Rain for week at district head-quarters total 12 cents; slight rain troughout the district, except in the Indapur and Sirur talukas; maximum 84 cents at Mulshi and minimum 2 cents at Bhimthadi; for season at district head-quarters total 4 inches 42 cents. Sowing of kharif crops retarded for want of sufficient moisture. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Light showers in five talukas; rain urgently required. Sowing retarded for want of rain. Lands are being prepared throughout the district. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good. Jowari dearer in the Jamkhed and Shevgaon talukas, and cheaper in the Karjat taluka.

Sholapur.—(For the week ending 30th June 1894). —Rain for week at Madha 1 cent and Karmala 11 cents; for season at Sholapur 77 cents, Barsi 2 inches 97 cents, Madha 1 inch 25 cents, Karmala 4 inches 25 cents, Pandharpur 2 inches 66 cents, Sangola 3 inches 8 cents and Malsiras 1 inch 47 cents; rain much wanted throughout the district. Lands are being prepared for the Season. Sowing retarded for want of rain. Young kharif crops in the Pandharpur and Sangola talukas are withering for want of rain. Hundi and sugarcane crops in good condition in the Malsiras taluka. Fodder sufficient except in the Sholapur taluka. Agricultural stock in good condition. Slight rise in the price of jowari in the Sholapur and Barsi talukas.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 2 inches 10 cents, total 7 inches 96 cents; in talukas during week maximum 2 inches 42 cents in Javli, minimum 3 cents in Wai; none at Khanapur and Khandala petha. Sowing continues, but retarded in Khatav for want of rain. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Weather generally cloudy. Wind strong. Rain at Hungund 23 cents, at Bagalkot 2 cents and at Bijapur 1 sent. Sowing retarded for want of rain.

Belgaum.—Rain throughout the district except at Athni and Hukeri; maximum 2 inches 21 cents at Chandgad and minimum 3 cents at Parasgad; more rain wanted in all talukas, except Belgaum and Khanapur, for sowing of early crops. Fodder supply and agricultural stock generally good.

Dharwar.—Rain in seven talukas varying from 71 cents in Hangal to 4 cents in Mugud. Sowing of rice nearly completed; that of til and other minor crops continues.

Kanara.—Rain at Karwar 2 inches 22 cents in talukas maximum at Honavar 3 inches 41 cents, minimum at Haliyal 44 cents, insufficient for transplanting and in some places for sowing, which is retarded. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Rain 3 inches 31 cents, total 18·07 inches. Sowing operations in progress.

Wadhwan.—Rain 3·6 inches, total 12·60 inches. jowari and bajri crops in good condition. Sowing operations still continue.

Baroda.—Rain during week 6 inches 81 cents, total 13 inches 87 cents. Agricultural stock fair. Sowing of kharif crops and cotton in progress. Rice plants in good condition.

THE MONSOON.

A VESSEL BROUGHT A THOUSAND MILES OUT OF ITS COURSE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Assyria (Captain G. A. Shepherd) arrived here on Wednesday, from the Persian Gulf, via Karachi and experienced moderate monsoon with high sea.—The company's s. s. Rajpootana (Captain H. B. Plommer), also arrived, on the 4th instant from Calcutta, via coast ports. She experienced moderate monsoon.—The Hall Line s.s. Kirby Hall, (Captain Pierce) came in, on the 4th instant, from Liverpool. She had fresh south-west monsoon with high sea from 200 miles east of Aden to Bombay, and heavy and overcast weather.—The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Gisela, (Captain F. Kessovich) which came in harbour, yesterday, from Kobe, experienced south-west monsoon from Colombo to Bombay.—The s. s. Quantock, Captain J. C. Main, which sailed from Barrow, on the 2nd June, with a cargo of railway materials bound for Yokohama, put in Bombay harbour yesterday morning. She encountered very heavy monsoon and strong southerly current, during which she rolled heavily, and her cargo shifted, to such an extent that the ship was put in danger. Captain Main deemed it expedient to alter her course and made for Bombay (a detour of over a thousand miles in order to replace the cargo. She lurched terribly just reaching the harbour. After making the necessary alterations, the vessel will resume her voyag in a few days.

RATHER disquieting news comes of a collision between the Afghan troops and Mohmands in the Kunar Valley, south of Asmar. General Ghulam Haider, however, may be trusted to deal promptly with the tribesmen, as he has an effective force in the Jellalabad district.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes: "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

SOLDIERS AND EXCHANGE.

IN this many-sided exchange question, it is not always possible to foresee exactly the effect of any measure of relief on all the individuals whom it is proposed to relieve. There is no question that the new alteration, by which the rate of conversion of the English pay of a soldier into rupees is to be assessed quarterly, so as to follow more closely the variations of the ever-descending market, will benefit the soldier in so far as he is a spender of his pay; but at the same time it may, unless special provisions are made to prevent it, hit hard the thrifty man who has been saving from some years past. When he takes his discharge his Savings Bank deposit is transferred to England at the current rate of exchange of the year. Now many of the depositors have been depositing for some years back, when the rupee had a more reasonable value than it has now. All these rupees were deposited with Government and were used by Government when their value was considerably greater than it is now; but the depositor when he wishes to send them home, which is generally his object all along, has to put up with the last and lowest rate. Of course it might be said that it was always open to Thomas Atkins to send home the money to his banker as he saved it: but unfortunately Thomas Atkins, as a rule, has not got a banker, and trusts his money implicitly to the care and custody of the Government. The interest the soldier gets for his money is certainly not above market rates: and should Government pay back a rupee, which was worth 1s. 5d. when it received it, a few years afterwards at 1s. 1½d.? The remedy is easy. The rate of exchange is fixed either yearly, as heretofore, or quarterly as it will be in future. A column in the Savings Bank ledger might show the sterling value of the deposit up to date calculated on the current rate of exchange: as fresh deposits are made these also would have their sterling value calcultated and added to the sterling values already shown. By this means when the soldier went to England he would get just value for his deposits: and Government could not lose because they actually received the rupees when they had the value shown by the current rates. A difficulty might arise if a speculative soldier wished to withdraw deposits at slack times in order to reinvest them when exchange was better. This might be met by ruling that all money withdrawn should be considered money which was invested at the highest rate of the rupee. For instance, if a soldier had invested Rs. 100, when exchange was at 1s. 5d., Rs. 100 when it was at 1s. 2d., and proposed to withdraw Rs. 100, it might be ruled that the Rs. 100 he withdraws should be that recorded at 1s. 5d., and not the Rs. 100 recorded at 1s. 2d. Of course it might be argued that the lower exchange falls the more rupees the Government has to pay out and the more therefore he has the chance of putting away; and that this is a set-off to what he loses at the other end of the scale. But we should fear that the actual diminution in the value of his hoard is the fact that will come home most forcibly to the soldier: and looking to the enormous importance of encouraging thrift in a short-service army, one would rejoice to see some measure like that sketched above adopted.—*Pioneer.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Taif, 878 tons, Captain J Hannah, cleared yesterday for Reunion and Mauritius, with a general cargo.

THE s s Aldgate, 2,208 tons, Captain G H Cheshire, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (30th May) via Port Said, in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mobile, 930 tons, Captain C Hansen, cleared yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 41 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Rajpootana, 1,312 tons, Captain H B Plommer, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Calcutta (2nd June) via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE s s Quantock, 2,193 tons, Captain J C Main arrived in harbour yesterday from Barrow (2nd June), with a cargo of Railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Turner Morrison and Co.

THE Hall Line s s Kirby Hall, 1,688 tons, Captain Peirce, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Liverpool (2nd June), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates ana Co.

THE B I S N Cs's s s Mecca, 919 tons, Captain J Skinner, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Kassoomul Palogdas, Mr B C Gonsalves, Mr Hamood Moosa, and 65 deck.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Gisela, 2,643 tons, Captain F Kossovich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe (29th May), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr H Tabler, M W Speck, Mr M Higgins, two distressed seamen and nine deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 969 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Allison, Captain Turnner, Mr Madge, Mr Descourns, Mr Empson, Mr Rehman, and four friends, and 56 deck

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Assyria (s)	Shepherd	Busreh, June 22.
	Rajpootana (s)	Plommer	Calcutta, June 2.
	Kirby Hall (s)	Peirce	Liverpool, June 2.
5	Quantock (s)	Main	Barrow, June 2.
	Gisela (s)	Kossovich	Kobe, May 29.
	Aldgate (s)	Cheshire	Cardiff, May 30.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Rheinfels (s)	Weber	Calcutta.
	Australia (s)	Barber	Hamburg, &c.
	Taif (s)	Hannah	Mauritius, &c.
	Mecca (s)	Skinner	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Mobile, Captain Hansen, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kirby Hall, for Liverpool, &c.
" Gesela, for Trieste, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 5.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—5 cases whisky, Grieves Wynn and Co.
Clan Gordon s—200 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
City of Perth s—50 cases whisky, Turner Morrison and Co; 54 cases whisky, Charles Phillimore and Co.
Hispania s—101 cases whisky, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—95 cases provision, medicine, Madeira &c, Phillips and Co; 9 cases sherry wine &c, Cutler Palmer and Co; 37 cases portwine, P C Shroff and Sons.
O'Campo s—5 cases writing papers, S A S Dawood.

FROM HAMBURG.

Australia s—8 cases medicine, T Akbarally; 25 cases clocks, J A Kirkbride and Co; 54 cases glassware, Jeewanjee Husonally; 19 cases glassware, G Hoosen Cullian.
Ehrenfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Ookerjee Cawasjee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Aston Hall s—1 qr cask brandy, R Ramchandra and Co.
Oriental s—75 case brandy, Treacher and Co.

FROM BREMEN.

Australia s—50 cases beer, Glade and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Orion s—4 cases gold leaf, Byramjee Shapoorjee 31 bales writing papers, Volkart Brothers; 5 cases lamps, A Blascheck and Co; 12 bales brown papers, John Dickinson and Co.
Marq Bacquehem s—2 casks brandy, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Australia s—250 cases candles, 10 cases toys and 25 cases stationery, A Shaikadum, 92 cases glassware, and 15 cases earthenware, Gangjee Poonja; 39 cases glassware, Mirally Curramsee; 101 cases window glass, I Juguldas; 6 cases confectionery, F Cassum Heerjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 5.

FOR LONDON.

Siam s—2 boxes gold (Rs. 185,000) The National Bank of India; 5 boxes gold bars (Rs. 567,100), B Cursetjee; 7 boxes gold bars, (Rs. 636,000), Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; 1 box gold bar, (Rs. 65,000), The Imperial Bank of India.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—325 cwts myrabollams, M Cassombhoy and Co.

FOR HULL

A J Balfour s—10,900 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 4,000 cwts myrabollams, Muljee Jamal; 4,071 cwts myrabollams, The South Indian Export Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee; 998 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp; 4,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

A J Balfour s—3,526 cwts linseed and 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Thos H Moore and Co; 8,001 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1,245 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp; 200 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 800 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Westmeath s—210 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Thos H Moore and Co; 6,000 cwts rapeseed and 2,001 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 3,930 cwts rapeseed, Tyabjee and Co; 4,600 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gisela s—220 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Samoa s—2,250 cwts gingellyseed, and 42,301 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

A J Balfour s—13 cwts murjati stones, E Abdoolabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—100 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 50 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 1½ cwts ivory, M Dawoodbhoy; 350 cwts olibanum, Quan Lun Eaoo.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—75 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.
Surat s—50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nagoya Maru s—400 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 400 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nagoya Maru s—200 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Virawa s—100 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Esp'lde. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	23	75	18	5	18	17	17	45
Thursday, July 5th	0	23	0	35	0	31	0	6
Total	23	98	18	40	18	48	17	51
Total fall to July 5th, 1893	38	40	34	0	33	76	34	50
Total fall to July 5th, 1892	12	78	12	61	13	08	24	25

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is the return of rainfall, as registered at 6 a.m., on the 4th July:—

	Ghadechi. In.	ct.	Dhola. In.	ct.	Jetalsar. In.	ct.
Previously registered	10	77	13	80	21	23
Tuesday, July 3rd	0	74	0	32	0	55
Total	11	51	14	12	21	78

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 5TH OF JULY.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

TATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·581	Calm	1	90·6	80·4	80	..	7·78	+2·70
Agra	29·572	N W	3	84·1	78·2	93	1·51	5·97	+1·81
Cawnpore	29·569	E S E	5	88·8	77·6	95	1·58	10·62	...
Allahabad	29·559	W S W	6	86·1	78·3	95	0·09	17·91	+10·39
Jhansi	29·594	N N W	2	84·0	76·7	91	0·85	16·54	+9·52
Jacobabad	29·483	Calm	4	109·3	86·0	67	...	..	−0·33
Karachi	29·567	W S W	14	93·0	81·2	76	...	..	−0·81
Jeypore	29·638	N N W	4	91·6	74·5	93	1·07	8·21	+4·33
Ajmere	29·619	W	6	89·4	79·1	78	...	8·54	+5·20
Deesa	29·645	S W	14	90·7	77·0	83	...	5·48	+1·65
Ahmedabad	29·677	W	3	89·2	77·6	87	1·66	13·46	...
Bhuj	29·612	S W	20	92·0	78·9	75	..	2·56	−0·17
Rajkot	29·646	W	12	86·4	75·2	83	0·08	18·27	+11·51
Veraval	29·663	W	10	83·5	79·3	91	0·12	16·48	...
Neemuch	29·653	S W	13	86·7	74·7	83	...	10·90	+4·94
Indore	29·697	W S W	7	85·0	72·1	97	0·38	4·67	−3·67
Saugor	29·647	W S W	8	84·3	73·6	95	0·33	25·89	+16·52
Jubbulpore	29·653	W S W	5	79·4	73·1	95	1·10	13·99	+1·95
Hoshangabad	29·681	S W	4	81·3	73·7	96	0·40	14·65	+4·34
Khandwa	29·686	W	9	84·2	75·8	89	0·08	9·23	+1·70
Raipur	29·678	W S W	5	78·7	74·1	97	0·60	10·32	−1·19
Nagpur	29·687	W S W	8	81·3	74·6	88	0·64	9·05	−2·08
Amraoti	29·704	W S W	9	88·6	73·3	86	0·58	8·0[illegible]	−0·92
Akola	29·714	N W	8	87·5	73·7	86	0·09	4·92	−1·93
Surat	29·690	W S W	M	85·5	76·5	95	0·62	16·75	+3·72
Malegaon	29·716	W S W	10	89·9	74·1	89	...	2·64	−3·21
Bombay	29·734	W S W	19	86·8	79·5	83	0·04	17·23	−8·18
Poona	29·763	W	11	84·5	70·9	82	0·01	1·90	−3·90
Aurangabad	29·732	S W	8	89·9	71·2	65	...	2·62	...
Sholapur	29·791	W S W	18	93·7	72·0	67	..	0·77	−5·16
Ratnagiri	29·781	S W	7	83·9	75·9	87	1·62	27·62*	...
Belgaum	29·808	W	27	76·8	66·8	92	0·27	12·08	+1·25
Goa	29·805	N W	17	87·1	76·4	88	0·24	23·81	...
Karwar	29·821	W S W	2	85·2	75·1	80	0·98	25·16	−20·05
Mangalore	29·862	E N E	1	83·3	73·4	98	3·58	36·99	−5·56
Calicut	29·873	Calm	6	83·2	74·6	88	0·93	43·31	+5·21
Cochin	29·886	N E	M	83·2	74·2	89	1·29	28·41	−4·31
Bangalore	29·867	W S W	9	84·3	65·8	86	..	4·16	−0·01
Secunderabad	29·776	W	15	89·6	73·9	63	...	1·74	−4·15
Masuliptm.	29·734	W N W	8	98·1	82·5	65	..	2·66	−3·85
Bellary	29·817	W S W	12	93·4	74·9	59	...	0·81	−1·33
Cuddapah	29·802	W	..	100·2	80·9	55	...	2·20	−2·48
Madras	29·7.0	W	9	100·5	82·0	56	..	1·54	−1·07
Coimbatore	29·846	W	5	91·1	70·8	76	..	0·50	−1·10
Trichinopoly	29·799	W N W	8	100·6	78·8	57	...	3·11	−1·16
Negapatam	29·787	W	8	101·1	80·8	68	...	0·43	−1·68
Colombo	29·871	W S W	7	85·0	77·0	82	...	11·65	+3·87
Aden	29·702	E	11	93·3	81·3	77	...	...	−0·01

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H. = 0·23 (24·00); G. T. H. = 0·35 (18·42); St. G. H. = 0·31 (18·48); C. P. = 0·04 (17·23).

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

*Exclusive of the rainfall from the 22nd of June to the 2nd of July (both inclusive).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly at Delhi, Jacobabad and Jeypore and has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction elsewhere. The distribution is unchanged and the baric gradients are moderately steep. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Cawnpore, Mangalore and Calicut and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been moderate to strong at Karachi, Deesa, Neemuch, Bombay Sholapur, Belgaum, Goa, Secunderabad and Bellary. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Karachi, 22 at Neemuch and 16 at Bombay. The maximum temperature is from 4 to 6° above the mean of the season at most stations in the Madras Presidency and at Sholapur, while the minimum temperature variations are within 5° of the normal mean everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Banglore. Humidity changes are small and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Mangalore (3·58"), between one and two inches at Cawnpore, Jeypore, Ahmedabad, Jabalpore, Ratnagiri and Calicut, about an inch at Cochin and Karwar and light to moderate showers at Allahabad, Rajkot, Veraval, Indore, Raipur, Nagpur, Hoshangabad, Khandva, Amraoti, Akola, Surat, Bombay, Belgaum and Goa. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is two-thirds its average strength, while that between Bombay and Karwar is almost average; hence conditions are favourable for rain on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay. In Gujarat, Berar, Central India, the Central and North-West Provinces and Rajutana the weather conditions promise light to moderate showers.

H. S. STYAN,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 5.

Thursday's observations:—Pressure has increased over the whole of India, briskly in Bengal and Burma, and briskly to rapidly in Upper India. The depression, yesterday, in Central Behar has advanced into the eastern and central districts of the North-West Provinces. It is now a very feeble depression. General moderate rain has fallen in Burma, Bengal, and the eastern and central districts of the North-West Provinces, the heaviest fall being four inches at Vendat and Benares. Thunderstorms at Simla, Murree, and Rawalpindi, yesterday evening, gave moderately heavy rain. Moderate fell in the West Coast districts, Berar, and the Central Provinces. Mangalore reports four inches; Cochin, Karwar, Ratnagiri, and Ahmedabad each one inch. Winds are stronger than the normal along the West Coast and in the Deccan; but the rainfall due to it, although increasing, is not heavy. No rain fell in Madras or the Deccan yesterday. The depression in the North-West Provinces will, probably, fill up during the day, unless there is an advance north westwards into the western districts of the North-West Provinces.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 4th July.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·667
Temperature of the Air	83·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·2
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·796
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	8·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·2
General Directions of wind*	WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	454
Fall of Rain	0·06
Total fall during month	0·35
" year	17·51
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 5th	0·06

* From midnight to midnight.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a List of Unclaimed Letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Anderson, W
Aldham, C J
Allen, C H
Andrew, Red FOC
Beere, A C
Bailey, C
Baker, F
Carr, C P
Cole, Gnr C
Cohen, Anna
Chrestien, Miss AJ
Dinger
Davison, Y L
Dundee, J C
Dwarkanath Jhose
Fendall, W
Graham, Fred
Goldie, A L
Harding, D Lyn
Harrison, Rev P R
Heller, Max
Holdsworth, Mr J
Harrison, J E
Harrison, Miss E
Howard, P
Hirsch, Jacob
Inglis, A E
Johnson, Charles
King, Joseph
Kanrenther, F S
Loveland, J L
Lead, Capt A M D
Longley, J M
Legat, Mrs E
Montanlard, L P
Mirza Wajid A Khan
Moorhouse, R
Mark, Franz
Martin, E C
Moore, Mrs C
Nand, Sing
Nunn, W
Owen, C
Pinchasik, S
Prata, SigDot Leone
Pathiarun, H O
Patterson, P W
Roper, Miss C
Reiter, Mrs R
Rosnistkey, Mrs S
Rao Sahib C N S
Storr, S
Summers, P
Spena, R
Siegberg, O H O
Shar[illegible], F S
Sand[illegible], J R
San[illegible]
Sm[illegible]
Stoffer, J
Thomas, Mrs S
Thornton, C B
Vaingartin, A
Van Moos, C
Vamid, B
Wood, Ed S
Wright, Miss L C
Williams, E H
Wells, Miss E F
Williams, Capt
Wilcox, H W
White, Mr
Wright, Barton W
Xavier, Mrs

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 5.

BEYOND a few daily showers no rain has fallen at the Presidency since the date of our last report; and though the first fall in the districts was generally sufficient for the sowing of the Cotton Crop to make good progress, more is now required for agricultural operations. Business in Exports has been languid, Cotton, though taken to a considerable extent by the local Mills, having been generally neglected by shippers; while in Wheat and Seeds transactions have been upon a small and a moderate scale, respectively. Exchange has been quiet and rather unsettled; and rates, after declining 1-16d. from our last quotations, close at that reduction both for Bank and Private Paper. Money continues easy. Government Paper has been weak and declining in view of the conversion of the Loan of 1842-43, and Fours have further declined 3/8 per cent. The Freight market closes very dull at a decline of 1s. per ton for prompt shipment, and 6d. forward, cargo for all positions being very scarce. Imports have been dealt in to a moderate extent, prices of staple Manchester Goods having tended in sellers' favour.

MONEY.—Notwithstanding a large decrease in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance of some 45¼ lakhs, at 174 lakhs, during the previous week, as shown by the Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday, the Money Market had remained easy, and the demand for accommodation for the ordinary purposes of trade, both with the Bank and in the open market, had been to about the same extent as in the week preceding, the Return under notice having disclosed no change worth mentioning either in Private Deposits or in Bills Discounted. A large increase of 42¼ lakhs in Loans, however, concurrent with the monthly Government Paper settlement, by itself almost amounted to the diminution in the Balance, the only other item in the Return showing any material alteration since the previous week, having been Government Deposits, which had fallen off at the Bank's head office, but had increased at the branches, the net result having been a decrease of about two lakhs. Meantime the market has remained easy, and 5 per cent. is still the minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling on last mail-day at 1s. 1d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, ready and forward, a moderate amount having been reported thereat, and for three months' sight Credits 1s. 1 3-32d. was the rate for ready and near delivery, at which also a moderate business transpired. On Saturday, the opening rates were again 1s. 1d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 1 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a little business having been reported at both rates; but the bullion dealers and the bazaar having been in the market as buyers, rates receded to 1s. 0 15-16d. for Bank remittance at which business was reported in forward Telegraphic with the bazaar. The uncertainty as to the effect of the partial conversion of 4 per cent. Indian Government Paper on Exchange had an adverse influence in the market, which closed unsettled. The market opened with a quiet feeling on Monday, at 1s. 0 31-32d. for ready Bank Demand and the same for forward Telegraphic, at which a fair amount was taken early; but with no Mercantile Bills offering, and the bullion dealers coming into the market as buyers of Exchange, rates receded 1-32d. Later] on, sellers of Gold coming out, rates steadied a little again, after 1s. 1 1/3d. had been quoted for three months' sight Bills, and 1s. 1 1-16d. became the rate. On the following day, the market opened again quiet, at 1s. 0 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 0 31-32d. for Demand, at which latter rate a little was given, the quotation then receding to 1s. 0 15-16d. for both media of remittance, at which we heard of no enquiry. For three months' sight Credits the rate opened at 1s. 1 1-16d.; but no Bills being offered thereat, 1s. 1 1-32d. was quoted before long; but even at this reduction nothing was done. Yesterday, the market opened with an easy feeling, at 1s. 0 15-16d. Telegraphic and Demand for Bank remittance, remaining thereat practically throughout the day, except for a short time, when 1s. 0 31-32d. was given; but the demand for legitimate trade was very limited. Of Mercantile Paper, there was little offering, 1s. 0 31-32d. having also been reported for private Demand, and 1s. 1d. for three months' sight Credits. Telegrams to hand this morning advised the allotment of 19 lakhs of Indian Council Bills, at 1s. 0 31-32d., and 21 lakhs of Wire Transfers at 1s. 1d., upon which this market opened quiet, at 1s. 0 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 0 31-32d. for Demand, and at 1s. 1 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but the bazaar and a Bank coming out early to buy at 1s. 0 31-32d. for Demand, the rate receded to 1s. 0 15-16d. after a fair amount had been placed thereat. Bank Telegraphic, between Banks, also reported at 1s. 0 15-16d. at the same time; but in Mercantile Paper there has again been little doing, notwithstanding which rates have remained steady, closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	......1s. 0 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	.........1s. 0 15-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	......1s. 0 31-32d.	"
Do. 4 "	......1s. 1d.	"
Do. 6 "	......1s. 1 1-32d.	"
Credit 3 "	......1s. 1 1-32d.	"
Do. 6 "	......1s. 1 3-32d.	"
Documents 3 "	......1s. 1 1-16d.	"
Do. 6 "	......1s. 1 1-8d.	"
Francs 3 "	......1·37	"
Do. 6 "	......1·37½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened on last Friday, (settling day for the June account at 103 5/8 for cash and the settlement, and at 103 5-16 for the next account, and the market remained steady at an advance on these rates of 1-16 per cent., closing at 103¾ for Money, and 103⅜ for account; with 102 still named for 3½ per Cents. On Saturday, in anticipation of the conversion of a portion of 4 per cent. Paper, this market was unsettled, and rates for that denomination were nominal to the close, at 103 7-16 for Money, and 103 3-8 for Account; 102 being still named for 3½ per Cents. On Monday the market was weak and unsettled, and 4 per Cents, after opening at 103½ for Money, and 103 5-16 for Account, declined to 103 5-16 and 103 3-16 in the two positions, respectively, at which they left off. The 1842-43 Loan was quoted at 102½; and 3½ per Cents at 102. On the following day 103¼ for Fours for Money, and 103 5-16 for Account was quoted at opening; but the market was virtually closed owing to the death of a much respected Parsee merchant. Closing quotations were 103 3-8 for Fours for cash; and 103 3-16 for this month's settlement; 102 remained the rate for 3½ per Cents; and 102⅝ was quoted for the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842. Yesterday Fours were quoted in the morning at 103¼ for Money, and 103 3/8 for Account; with 102 5/8 named for 3½ per Cents, which were also the closing rates; but they were all nominal, the market having been closed again owing to the death of another member of the Parsee community. To-day, the market has been steady at 103¼ for Fours for cash, and 103 7-16 for the next settlement; 3½ per Cents having been quoted at 102 7/8, and the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43 at 102 7-8, to 103, these having also been the closing quotations.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is unchanged at 121. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. higher, at 105¼.

SHARES.—This market has been closed during two days this week, owing to the death of respected members of the Parsee community; but on days when it was open there was some movement, generally upward, in Cotton Mill and Press Scrip. Compared with our quotations of last Thursday evening we note an advance of Rs. 50 in Star of India Mill shares; of Rs. 40 each in Khatao Muccunji, and Morarjee Gokuldas; of Rs. 17½ in Luckmidas; of Rs. 15 each in Central India, Swadeshi, and Maneckji Petit; of Rs. 10 each in Allianee, Bombay United, Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, Connaught, Indian Manufacturing, and Queen; of Rs. 5 each in Jamshed, and Empress; and of Rs. 2½ in Southern Maharatta. On the other hand, Hyderabad declined Rs. 15, City of Bombay, Rs 5; and Luckmidas, Rs. 3. In Press shares, Prince of Wales have advanced Rs. 10; and Mercantile, and New Indian, Rs 6¼ each; while Mofussil have declined Rs. 10; and Munmar, Rs. 3½. In Miscellaneous shares, Badham, Pile and Marcks and Co. are Rs. 2 higher, Port Canning, Rs. 2½; and Thacker and Co., Rs. 5; Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 5 lower in the second issue; Bombay Flour Mills have advanced Rs. 15, Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5; and Bank of Bengal, Rs. 10, higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—A moderate business has been reported in staple *Grey Goods* during the past week and prices have ruled in sellers' favour where there has been any change. Up-country buyers are still only operating against their urgent requirements; and bazaar dealers are willing sellers at current rates. In *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red*, and *Printed* Goods only a small business has transpired, and prices are on the same level as they were a week ago. In *Locally-made* Goods an average business has been done at fully current rates; stocks remaining very light. The Clearances from the bazaar of *Imported Goods* are estimated at 3,000 packages, and of *Local* at about 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—*Imported Twist* has been steady at an advance of ¼ anna per lb., a moderate business having been reported during the week. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in China for the fortnight ending last Monday have been 15,000 bales with Exchange at Hong Kong on Bombay standing at Rs. 195. This under present circumstances has again given a stimulus to the China demand, which has chiefly run on No. 20s., in which an advance of 1-16 anna per lb. has been established. Deliveries in the near future are very difficult to obtain, the nearest now offered being September-October. The Sales here for the week are estimated at 6,000 bales; and the market closed firm and advancing at the following official quotations:—

Twist ...	... No. 6s	Mule As.	4¼	to	4 5-8	per lb.
" ...	... " 8s	" "	4 5/8	"	4 7/8	"
" ...	... " 10s	" "	4 7/8	"	5¼	"
" ...	... " 12s	" "	5	"	5¼	"
" ...	... " 16s	" "	5 7-8	"	6 1-8	"
" ...	... " 20s	" "	6	"	6 3/8	"
" ...	... " 24s	" "	6¼	"		"
" ...	... " 30s	" "	7¼	"	7½	"
" ...	... " 40s	" "	8¼			"

METALS.—A small business has been done in Copper and *Yellow Metal*, the tone of the market having been quiet at an advance 4 annas per cwt. *Iron* has been in moderate request, and prices are ¼ to Re. 1 higher, the feeling being steady at the advance.

COAL.—A large business has been done this week in *Powell's Duffryn* for July-August, and August-September shipment, at Rs. 16¼ per ton; and *Japan* Coal, ready in harbour, has found buyers at Rs. 12½ per ton. Importers at present are rather firmer, and are asking, for June shipment, of *Powell's Duffryn*, Rs. 16¼, and for August-September shipment, Rs. 16½ per ton. There is a demand in the market for *West Hartley* Coal; but no business is passing in this description owing to the high prices demanded by importers. We quote alongside:—

Powell's Duffryn.Rs. 16¼ per ton. ready	Rs. 16½	forward
Cardiff .... " 16¼ "	Rs. 16½	do.
Japan .... " 12¼ "		

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Very little has been doing for export in this staple during the past week; but local spinners have been buying pretty freely, the tone of the market having been generally steady, and prices unchanged. The purchases by shippers amount to about 3,000 bales of Oomra descriptions, Broach, Dharwar, and a little Bengal and Dhollera, while the Mills have taken some 12,500 bales, consisting of Oomras, Dhollera-Bhownugger, Dharwar, and Compta Ginned. This evening the market closed steady, with prices Re. 1 per candy higher.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop during the past week have been 25,000 bales, compared with 23,000 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 21,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; the total receipts of new Cotton to date showing a falling off of 13,500 bales compared with those for 1892-93.

From the subjoined Statement of Stocks of Cotton it will be seen that the present estimate, though lower, by some 25,650 bales than at the close of last fair season, is 52,550 bales more than in the year preceding.

The opening official telegraphic weather and crop report of the season, to hand on Monday, advised a fall of rain over the whole of the Cotton-growing districts, ranging from 17 cents at Sholapore, where the absence of a sufficient fall was causing anxiety, to 17¾ inches at Broach, where Cotton sowing was completed, and a break in the weather was needed. Throughout the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles generally, sufficient rain had fallen for the present, and Cotton sowing was making good progress in all districts of both circles, sowing having also begun in the Wadwan district of the Dholera circle; but at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, rain was much needed, and field operations were interrupted in its absence.

This morning's telegram reported a further light fall of rain in almost all the districts; but in some more was required; while at Broach a break was needed.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission, *viz.* :—

Cotton—	Per candy.— Rs.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal Fine		176—2 31-32d.
Do. F. G.	"	160—2 11-16d.
Do. Good	"	150—2 17-32d.
Belatee, Fine	"	183—3 1-16d.
Do. Fully Good	"	174—2 15-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	"	178—2 31-32d.
Do. Good	"	170—2 27-32d.
Broach, Good	"	210—nom. 3½d.
Oomra F. Good	"	183—3 1-16d.
Do. Good	"	178—2 31-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	"	204—3 13-32d.
Do. F. G.	"	191—3 3-16d.
Do. Good	"	186—3¼d.
S G Dharwar, Good	"	193—3 7-32d.
Westerns "	"	189—3 5-32d.

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last are as follows:—

	Season 1893-94. F. P. Bales.	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish..................	285,000	237,500
Berar..................	271,500	254,000
Barsi and Nugger......	96,500	81,000
Bengals..................	257,500	191,000
Hinganghat..............	4,000	7,500
Persian and Sind	60,000	41,000
Dhollera	324,000	442,000
Broach	129,500	189,500
Compta and Dharwar...	123,000	117,000
Westerns and Madras...	12,500	16,500
Total...	1,563,500	1,577,000

We subjoin the Native Estimate of the Stocks of Cotton, in Godown, which we consider fairly reasonable, and the comparison with the two previous seasons is interesting, *viz* :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Dhollera, Bhownugger, &c.......	70,000	70,000	47,600
Veeravul, Cutch, &c.	2,550	3,400	3,300
Oomras, Julgaum, Barsi, &c. ...	106,750	150,250	116,000
Comptas, Westerns	21,825	18,600	8,500
Bengal..............................	17,725	13,700	10,500
Broach	11,200	7,600	1,400
Dharwar...........................	6,500	2,650	300
Persian and Sundries	6,000	2,000	2,400
Total Bales...	242,550	268,200	190,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.
For the week	24,751	21,923	14,934
From 1st January to 4th July	1,447,549	1,444,307	1,541,573
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	11,612	18,529	11,338
From 1st January to 4th July	735,431	694,945	822,937
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	8,020	1,030	3,808
From 1st January to 4th July......	118,203	120,696	125,913

WHEAT.—This market has been quiet in tone throughout the week, and only a small export business has been done from day to day, while prices have declined slightly to our quotations, say:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent....Rs.	4	4	0	per cwt
Do. 85 "	"	4	2	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi...............	"	3	13	0	"
Red Delhi......................	"	3	6	0	"
Hard Yellow....................	"	3	14	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	11	0	"
Hard Red.......................	"	3	8	0	"

SEEDS have been taken to only a moderate extent and the price of *Linseed* gave way a little at the close of last week, in a quiet market; but latterly, the feeling has become steady, though without any increase of business, and a portion of the decline in the price of *Linseed* has been recovered. We quote this evening:—

	Rs.		Rs.	
Linseed	7-14-6	to	8-0-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat...	6-3-0	"	6-5-0	"
Do. Do. Cawnpore	6-1-0	"	6-3-0	"
Do. Red Do.	5-15-0	"	6-1-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week	98,314	79,063	89,242
Do. from 1st Jan. to 4th July	2,426,431	5,117,240	7,706,278
Linseed for the week ...	54,983	58,426	47,129
Do. from 1st Jan. to 4th July................	4,913,016	3,653,772	3,248,382
Rapeseed for the week...	82,383	63,824	40,431
Do. from 1st Jan. to 4th July...............	2,862,210	3,718,099	1,141,629
Gingellyseed for the week	1,136	1,074	2,957
Do. from 1st Jan. to 4th July	742,511	941,406	844,466

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and the Continent are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week	46,850	219,112	312,262
Do. from 1st Jan. to 4th July	1,340,012	3,574,428	7,126,442
Linseed for the week ...	110,784	23,114	37,891
Do. from 1st Jan. to 4th July	4,242,308	3,055,161	2,755,839
Rapeseed for the week...	111,077	104,001	52,946
Do. from 1st Jan. to 4th July	2,355,621	3,058,985	845,889
Gingellyseed for the week	4,008	2,550	9,805
Do. from 1st Jan. to 4th July	885,938	1,078,586	913,072

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KEMP—July 1, at No 1, Riverside, Barrackpur, the wife of G L Kemp, Esq, of a daughter.

LACEY—July 1, at Calcutta, the wife of A A Lacey, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GILLANDERS—July 1, at No 40, Middle Road, Barrackpur, William Fergusson Gillanders, Solicitor, High Court, Calcutta, aged 74 years.

HEWER—July 1, at Beechlands, Polli Betta, Dr A A Hewer, South Coorg Medical Fund, son of the late Dr John Henry Hewer, 33, Highbury, Newpork, London, aged 30 years.

MANDEVILLE—July 1, at Madras, Miss Horatia Smith Mandeville, of sun-stroke fever, the daughter of the late Lieut-Colonel Charles Mandeville, of the Madras Army, aged 53 years and 25 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1894.

AN able and suggestive article on the still vexed question, whether the basis of the population of India is Aryan or Dravidian, appears under the initials "C. J.," in the *Calcutta Review*. The writer applauds Dr. Gustav Oppert's work, which we recently reviewed in these columns, as marking a new era in the enquiry into the origin of the Indian peoples, that author combining the characteristics of the inquirers of the two schools which have dealt with the question—the Calcutta School founded by Sir William Jones, and the Indo-Germanic School whose representative name is Max Muller. The men of the Calcutta School, who commenced their work a little over a hundred years ago, accumulated a great mass of material by personal observation and research in India; they had knowledge of the Indian peoples from daily intercourse, and were inspired by deep sympathy with them. Whenever their personal experiences are set down their work was of great value—transcending in "C. J.'s" opinion that of any of their successors. But their theories as to the age and origin of man in the world and in India were hopelessly astray owing to their uncritical acceptance of Archbishop Ussher's chronology, founded on a too literal interpretation of the metaphorical language of the Old Testament as to the date of the Creation. They believed implicitly that the world was only 6,000 years old, and that the human race as it exists now is the offspring of a single pair who escaped the deluge only four thousand years ago. They did not conceive even the possibility of the human race having been on the earth for hundreds of thousands of years—a period which some geologists consider wholly inadequate, and increase to many millions of years. Everything that happened in India, the migrations of nations, their intermingling, their wars, were in the opinion of the inquirers of the Calcutta School crowded into less than the forty centuries which looked down upon Bonaparte's army from the summit of the Pyramids. They knew nothing of the real antiquity of man; and they knew little or nothing of ethnical science, which sorts out and classifies the long-headed races and the broad-headed, the white and the black, the yellow and the red races. They did not know that racial characteristics survive for thousands of years with scarcely any appreciable change, and that it was wholly impossibe for the yellow and the black and the red to have been differentiated from the white—if that were indeed the original colour—in three or four thousand years. They did not know that paintings are extant in Egyptian tombs which show that some five thousand years ago the Ethopian was black, that the Egyptians were as they are now, and that the Amorite and the Hittite—white and yellow—had not yet blended into the Semite. The Calcutta School died out with the generation from which it sprung; it left no successors in India.

The study of Oriental languages and races was taken up by what "C. J." happily calls the Indo-Germanic School which arose in Germany. With profound scholarship and marvellous patience they analysed Sanskrit, wrote grammars, and compiled dictionaries, and then proceeded to evolve out of their internal consciousness the idea of an Aryan race, all speaking an Aryan tongue, whether Sanskrit or its Indian daughter-languages, Greek and Latin and their daughter-languages, German, Celtic, and Sclavonic. All these languages being manifestly related, the races which spoke them were presumably related too; all alike descended from common ancestors, who at some remote period spoke a common language in a common home, doubtless somewhere in Central Asia. The English people were rejoiced to hear from the lips of German philologists that the task of governing India was immensely facilitated by the assumed fact that the same blood flowed in the veins of Tommy Atkins, and the unwarlike inhabitant of Bengal. This far-reaching theory was formulated without any attempt at verification by actual observation and enquiry in India. It was evolved out of the cloud of Teutonic speculation, precisely as the famous camel was evolved from the inner consciousness of a speculative philosopher of the same mould about the same time. The Calcutta School, guided by their fixed idea that the men who now people the world only date back four thousand years, set aside with serene imperturbability the chronology of the Rajputs. Colonel Tod in his Annals of Rajasthan identified the Rajputs with the Scythians without having the faintest notion who the Scythians really were—a point still undetermined even in the fierce fight of scientific research. In a similar spirit of intellectual complacency the German School, having established the existence of an Aryan language, came to the conclusion without further investigation that the races which inhabit India, and that continent of which Germany forms part, are of the same race, and may be termed indifferently the Aryan or the Indo-Germanic race. They would doubtless have been astonished had they been asked to believe that the whole of the multitudinous peoples, the Indian, the Red Races of America, the Negro, the Maori, who speak English, are therefore all of English race. The great merit of Dr. Oppert's work on the original inhabitants of India in the eyes of "C. J." is that while he is familiar with the critical methods of the German School, he is equally familiar with the work of the best and closest observers of the Indian peoples from Colonel Tod to our own time, and, he might have added, is himself an observer of exceptional acumen.

But while according high praise to Dr. Oppert's work the reviewer points out that he is not quite free from the special weaknesses of the two previous Schools of Oriental inquiry in regard to ethnical science and chronology. He assumes that the apparently irreconciliable differences between various Gauda-Dravidian tribes in their physical structure and colour may be accounted for by the physical localities they inhabited, and the various occupations they followed, and by the political status which regulated their domestic and social habits. This is flat blasphemy to the ethnologist, who knows there is an overwhelming mass of evidence to prove that racial differences of face and colour are maintained through periods of indefinite duration. Dr. Oppert in his preface states that the object of his work is to prove that the original inhabitants of India, with the exception of few foreign immigrants, Aryan and others, are of the same race with the Turanian or the Finnish-Ugrian, the representatives of which are to be found from Mongolia to the Finlands. "C. J." points out that Turanian simply means non-Iranian. The Turanian was to the inhabitant of Iran the outer barbarian, and a child of darkness. The word has simply been used to denote the fact that the tribes so designated were not Aryan, and were not Semitic, and in that sense only the reviewer considers that the term Turanian may be applied to the Dravidian and other races of India which are not Aryan. The Gauda-Dravidian races of this continent can claim kindred, according to Dr. Oppert, with the ancient Akkadians and Chaldeans, but as no one can specify the race to which those peoples belong, the kinship cannot be held to be proved. The original races are known by names the root of which in different languages signifies mountaineer or mountain, hence the inference is that they inhabited the hills of India. The religion of the Hindus exercised undoubtedly an influence over the original races. On the other hand the indigenous faith has not been without its influence upon the Aryan. Dr. Oppert holds that the feminine divinities of the latter have been borrowed from the Dravidian races. The reviewer declines to accept this theory as absolutely correct, showing that in the earliest Aryan books the idea of a great Earth Mother has placed, and he suggests that the idea of the Earth Mother or Mother Nature does not belong exclusively to any one religion or race, but is the outcome of the universal experience of man that the male energy implies the existence of a female energy. All who have studied Dr. Oppert's remarkable work must concur with the reviewer that the mass of material collected by that indefatigable Orientalist has placed the study of the non-Aryan peoples of India in a new light, and rendered the task of the future explorer more easy by mapping out the country to be explored.

THE grievances of the country tobacco-dealers, to which we have given publicity on various occasions, and which Mr. Labouchere has also assisted in ventilating, are subjected to microscopical examination by the Bombay Government in a resolution issued yesterday. Accompanying the resolution are printed copies of a petition, dated November, 1891, a counter-petition of December, 1891, and the most recent petition of November, 1893. The documents furnish another instance of the absurdity of persons asked to sign memorials complying without first ascertaining the nature of the representations they contain. Three hundred and eighty-six persons out of six hundred and sixteen, whose names were attached to the November petition, were also appended to the counter-petition in which they asked Government not to do that which in their first memorial they had prayed might be done. Government, therefore, assumes that the petitioners do not quite know what they want, and are not disposed to attach much weight to the latest petition as evidencing the existence of any very deep or widespread sense of "dissatisfaction among the persons whose views it purports to represent apart from the private objects of a few influential agitators." Government admits that the Act IV. of 1857 which governs its treatment of the tobacco-dealers, is somewhat antiquated and wanting in precision, but maintains that the effect of recasting it on the lines of more recent excise legislation would probably not be at all what the petitioners anticipate or desire, and further asserts that taking the Act as it stands are unable to admit, after careful enquiry, that the complaints of the petitioners against the system on which it is now administered have any substantial foundation. In the 1893 petition, Government recognises that some of the complaints are new and all are presented in a form which demands an answer. As to their plea that any body willing to pay a rupee should be entitled to a license, Government points out that it would be contrary to the interests of existing license-holders, and assures them that the great bulk of the six hundred odd license-holders, in Bombay know that so long as their behaviour is satisfactory, they are in no practical danger of losing them. The differential treatment of foreign and country tobocco dealers, of which the latter complain, has its origin in the fact that whereas foreign tobacco is imported almost exclusively by sea and passed through the Custom House, it is practically impossible to control the introduction into the island, either clandestinely or under cover of the statutory exemption of quantities less than four seers intended for private use, of country tobacco which has not paid duty, and it is only by careful control of the business done at the country tobacco shops that any effective check can be maintained on illicit transactions. Finally, Government quotes statistics to disprove the allegation of the petition that they are habitually treated with such injustice and severity as to call for the intervention of authority. The resolution leaves none of the assertions of the tobacco-dealers unanswered, and though it may not give unqualified satisfaction to them it should tend to demonstrate that many of their grievances are more imaginary than real.

A CASE upholding the sacred character of the Brahmin bull had just been decided by the District Magistrate of Etah. At Kidirganj, a small chowkidari town between Rudayan and Patiali, four Mussalmans were found guilty of having shot and butchered a Brahmin bull. A doubt arose as to whether this constituted an offence under the Indian Penal Code, since by dedicating them to their god and turning them loose in memory of deceased relatives, their former owners renounced ownership. Such a bull the Magistrate held, could not be considered either movable property, under Sections 378 or 403 or immovable property under 425, and therefore could not be the subject of mischief, nor could the original owner be considered as having suffered wrongful loss. The prosecution, therefore, suggested the amendment of the charge, and that Section 295 be applied. But this was found not to apply, and the Magistrate finally convicted the men under Sections 153 and 504. It is *per se* no offence to shoot, *halal*, and cut a Brahmani sacred bull, provided it can be done in a desert, or, in a large grass jungle, where the Mahomedans had been alone by themselves and no Hindus present to insult. The killing and *halaling* only become an offence under certain attendant circumstances. In this case, these circumstances exist. For Hindus were present, and though the acts themselves might not be illegal under the Penal Code, they constituted an intentional insult to the Hindu community likely to provoke a breach of the peace. The Court held that for Mahomedans to shoot a sacred bull, and then cut its throat, close to a town, and under the circumstances that have come to light in this particular case, was an intentional and a gross insult to the Hindu community. That an actual riot or breach of the peace did not take place was surprising, and can only be ascribed to the forbearance of the Hindus. In any case, these Mahomedans must have known that the provocation given by them would be very likely to cause a breach of the public peace. The four accused were accordingly found guilty, and each of them sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MOVING spirits in the Australian colonies are again agitating in favour of an United Australia. The most tangible form in which the proposition has yet been made is set forth in a letter which Sir George Dibbs has forwarded to the Hon. J. B. Patterson. His consideration of Federation, he says, especially during the recent banking crisis, has led him to the conclusion that it would be easier first to completely unify the interests of Victoria and New South Wales, and then to attract the other colonies into such union. It is not, he says, a question of annexation, but of partnership. And then he suggests that there be one viceroy or governor, one parliament of two chambers, one customs tariff, one scale of excise duties, one joint debt, one railway management, one land revenue and land law, one defence administration, one postal and telegraph administration, a provincial government with wide local powers, the surplus revenue of the Superme Government to be apportioned to the provinces, partly on the basis of population, partly on the basis of occupied mileage area, certain public departments to be removed from the political influence which they may have had, and to be provided with quarters some at Melbourne and others at Sydney, one High Commissioner's establishment in London, and one Supreme Court, the title to be the United Colonies, and afterwards when South Australia and Queensland come in, the Dominion of Australia or United Australia. He is opposed to the commonwealth proposal submitted some time ago, but he urges that it would be beneficial to pool the debts, railways, and national establishments. Though he wishes ultimately an United Australia he would begin first with the union of New South Wales and Victoria, and has no doubt that in a short time the other Australian Colonies would seek to come in.

THE Council Bills sold by the Secretary of State, on Wednesday, amounted to forty lakhs, (the quantity advertised) but some previous sales had taken place during the week. The applications for Bills at 15¼ annas received 78 per cent., 15¼ going to Calcutta, and 3¼ to Bombay. Eighteen lakhs telegraphic transfer were sold for Calcutta, and three for Bombay, the price being steadily maintained at 1s. 1d.

THE Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, added five lakhs to the reserve fund, one lakh to the pension fund, and carried forward Rs. 5,01,200.

A SHOCKING fatality occurred at Colaba, about midnight, on Wednesday, and resulted in the death of Mr. Constantine Synnephias, a Greek assistant, in Messrs. Ralli Brothers' firm. The deceased and Monsieur Alfonso Montague having dined at the Rev. Charles Gilder's bungalow, "White House," Colaba, were returning home. To take a short cut they entered the Wellington Reclamation ground, and going too much towards the east, the deceased went to the edge of the Colaba basin. The bay being unprotected the unfortunate gentleman lost his balance. He tried to regain it by catching his friend by the shoulder, and thus they both fell down into the water. They cried out for assistance, and the Gilder family ran out to their help. Monsieur Alfonso Montague, who could swim, managed to come out of water on the landing, while Mr. Constantine Synnephias was drowned. Miss Gilder, while trying to give a helping hand, fell over into the water, and her life was also endangered, but she was rescued by a Customs Officer who happened to be on the spot.

MR. JAMES FERGUSON has been appointed Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to the Port of Bombay and also Inspector of Lights and Fog Signals.

MR. W. C. RAND, I.C.S., will act as Political Agent, Aundh and Phaltan, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. E. Candy, I.C.S.

MR. J. B. D. ADAMS will act as District Superintendent of Police in the Belgaum district during the absence of Mr. W. J. Holland.

MR. L. J. MOUNTFORD, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Hyderabad, has been appointed a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

MR. W. G. BETHAM, on return from leave, will act as Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba, and Mr. A. Stewart, on relief, will be Divisional Forest Officer, Panch Mahals. Mr. W. F. D. Fisher, on relief, will be attached to the Nasik Division.

DURING the absence, on furlough, of Mr. R. E. Candy, I.C.S., Mr. W. C. Rand, I.C.S., will act as Collector and District Magistrate of Satara.

PRIVILEGE leave for three months has been allowed to Mr. E. J. Ebden, I.C.S., Collector of Ahmednagar.

SPECIAL leave for three months, on urgent private affairs, has been granted to Mr. R. C. Brown, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Sholapur.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending July 3, was 555, giving a death-rate of 32·84 per annum per thousand as against 28·66 the corresponding period of last year, and 25·40 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 125 died from fevers; 7, small-pox; 16, measles; 71, phthisis; 11, cholera; 1, leprosy; 43, diseases of the nervous system; 88, affections of the respiratory organs; 36, diarrhœa; 10, dysentery; 36, still-born; 52, old age and debility; and 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 28; Brahmin, 15; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 262; Hindu outcaste, 64; Mussalman, 119; Parsee, 17; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 23; Eurasian, 6; European, 5; and Negro-African, 4. The total number of births was 344 as against 295 the corresponding period of last year, and 310 the average over the past five years.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE COREAN DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, JULY 5.

China has invited the mediation of Russia in the dispute with Japan regarding Corea. Russia has urged both China and Japan to evacuate Corea and then seek a settlement.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

Cholera has appeared at St. Petersburg, and a serious outbreak has also occurred at Cronstadt.

A YACHT RUN DOWN AND SUNK.

During the race on the Clyde to-day in which the American yacht Vigilant and the Prince of Wales' yacht Britannia were competing the Satanita collided with Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie which sank in five minutes. Lord Dunraven was steering the Valkyrie at the time.

A CABLE FOR THE PACIFIC.

The Ottawa Conference has endorsed the project for a British Pacific cable, and requests the Imperial Government to make a survey of the route at the joint expense of Canada, Great Britain, and Australia.

SIR SALTER PYNE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 5.

Sir Salter Pyne leaves Simla, on Saturday morning, departing from Kalka the same day by the midnight train. He leaves Peshawur on the 10th instant, proceeding direct to Kabul.

RELIEF OF THE KURRAM VALLEY TROOPS.

In future, the Infantry detachment, stationed in the Kurram Valley, will, according to present plans, be relieved every year; and Cavalry every half-year.

A CORRECTION.

The report that Sir Edward Buck retires from the service at the expiration of his furlough is inaccurate.

THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Colonel Thuillier, Surveyor-General, leaves Simla, on the 16th instant, for Calcutta. He then proceeds to Madras and Bombay, returning to Simla again during the season.

THE WAZIRIS.

Reports have been made in the cases that have been recently under discussion against the Kabul Khel Waziris and the Malikshai Waziris, and are now being considered by the Government of India.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 5.

The Government of India, having now received fairly full and accurate information regarding the actions and attitude of the malcontent sections of the Waziris, will decide in the autumn what line of policy is to be adopted towards the tribe.

The Amir agrees with the British authorities as to the desirability of suppressing all disorder on the frontiers of Waziristan.

THE VICEREGAL TOUR.

His Excellency the Viceroy will visit Dharamsala at the end of October before the commencement of the autumn tour. A Viceregal durbar will be held at Peshawur, and Lord Elgin will meet important tribal headmen at Quetta.

EXTENSIVE BREACHES ON THE INDUS.

The Begari Bund has been breached, and the Indus, pouring through a gap of four hundred feet wide towards Jacobabad, will probably break through the North-Western Railway between Shikarpur and Ruk, and endanger the main line. The line between Sukkur and Sita Road has also been breached; and the line of railway between these stations will probably be in danger for some time.

CRICKET: POONA GYMKHANA VS. COL HOBDAY'S TWENTY-TWO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 5.

The cricket match between the Poona Gymkhana XI. and Colonel Hobday's XXII. was partly played to-day. Dr. Trask won the toss for the Gymkhana and batted first. Captain Cox played a fine game for the XI. but the fielding of the XXII. was too good; and the XI. were all out for 83. The XXII. next went in and scored 206. Play will be resumed to-morrow. The following are the scores:—

GYMKHANA XI.

First Innings.

Krickenbeck, c Barrett, b Sutton	0
Dr Wyatt, c Colonel Hobday, b Hancock	2
Cates, b Hancock	2
Captain Cox, b Holbrooke	51
Dr Trask, c Hayes, b Fernyhough	12
Vincent, c Barrett, b Hancock	2
Newsom, c and b Fernyhough	0
Wilkins, c and b Holbrooke	9
Sharp, c Sutton, b Copeland	0
Captain Stockdale, c Hancock, b Holbrooke	0
Captain Rogers not out	0
Extras	5
Total	83

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Dr Sutton	80	14	7	1
Hancock	130	23	11	3
Fernyhough	45	15	2	2
Dr Copeland	25	7	2	1

COLONEL HOBDAY'S XXII.

Captain Vidal, run out	2
Major Blomfield, c Vincent, b Stockdale	4
Pottinger, c Stockdale, b Cates	1
Captain Hayes, c Vincent, b Stockdale	19
Hancock, c Cox, b Stockdale	17
Major Hobday, c Sharp, b Stockdale	4
Bain, b Newsom	2
Dr Barnes, c Newsom, b Stockdale	19
Barrett, b Newsom	1
Holbrooke, b Stockdale	6
Langley, b Stockdale	30
Dr Copeland, c Sharp, b Stockdale	15
Johnson, not out	0
Henderson, b Rogers	0
Riddell, c Rogers, b Stockdale	0
Colonel Hobday, c and b Sharp	34
Muscroft, c Vincent, b Stockdale	6
Dr Parry, c Cox, b Stockdale	1
Dr Sutton, b Stockdale	26
Captain Scott, b Stockdale	10
Extras	9
Total	206

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Stockdale	205	73	6	14
Cates	45	22	3	1
Krickenbeck	21	20	0	0
Newsom	55	22	5	2
Rogers	50	34	0	2
Sharp	35	24	0	1

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

GENOA, JULY 4.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, JULY 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rohilla left here this afternoon.

TRINCOMALEE, JULY 5.

H. M. S. Marathon from Colombo arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Azamer left Shanghai for Kobe, on the 4th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3 3-16
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	101¼
3 per cent. Rentes	99¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55 5-8]
Bar Silver	28¾

A PRIEST ACQUITTED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 5.

Yesterday the Magistrate at Kyaiklat discharged Father Kromer from the charge of attempting to cheat and thereby dishonestly induce the District Magistrate of Thongwa, to deliver an unopened letter, seized in criminal investigation. The question, the Magistrate said, to be decided was whether the statement that "the contents of the letter were disclosed to Father Kromer in the capacity of a priest" was an attempt to deceive. The letter was obviously intended to be placed before the church authorities should Father Kromer be charged with immorality, and was intended to defend Father Kromer in respect of his conduct as a priest. The statement, therefore, was not necessarily one intended to deceive but only intended to make the District Magistrate believe that the letter had no bearing on the criminal investigation, which was proceeding. There was no object for the false statement.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H. Weighell, will sail to-day for London and Brindisi, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Ayling, Mr W B
Bowden, Mr F M
Banatine Allason, Major B
Barrow, Mr R
Buckle, Mr
Buchanan, Vet-Lieut A
Coventry, Mr E M
Dalton, Mr and Mrs J A
Dyer, Mr F O
Douglas Hamilton, Mr E
Edwards, Mr
Falconer, Mr
Gilbertson, Rev and Mrs
Heron, Mr J
Harvey, Mr H J
Innis, Mr W
Lewis, Mr
Lightfoot, Lieut T W
Macfarlane, Mr W
Moncrieff, Mr
McTaggart, Lieut W A T
Morton, Mr F W
Moyle Sherer, Mr
Noad, Mr
Partridge, Mr G B
Robinson, Mr Souter
Strahan, Col C
Scratchley, Lieut V H L
Short, Surg-Capt F
Webster, Mr H
Wildeblood, Mr J P
Woolley, Mr P W
Young, Mr J

FOR BRINDISI.

Birkenshard, Mr A H
Carrington, Mr C H
Hall, Lieut E F
Kinlock, Brig-Genl Alexande A A
Lacon, Mr C
Moore, Mr A B

THE following passengers have been engaged:—

Per s s Sutlej, Captain W D G Worcester, 13th July, 1894.

For London—Mr J H Gwynne; Colonel C T Lane; Surg-Capt H S Peeke; Mr Walsteucroft; Mr and Mrs Middleton; Mr H G Richardson; Major H Read; Mr W A M Duncan; Col A C Toker. Hon T and Miss Allen; Mr Ward; Mr Wallach; Lieut Chitty; Mr J Pratt; Mrs L Johnson, Mr H C Shindan; Major Anderson; Mr J Knox Wight; Mr Phelon; Lieut Ricketts; Mr Mitchell; Miss Mitchell; Mrs A F Gordon; Mr J H A Ivens; Mr C P Bird; Mr W Jenkins; Mr Day; Lieut Waterfield; Mr and Mrs C Hill; Mrs Hill's Sister; Mr Greenall; Mr C A Radice; Capt Kennedy; Mr S E Rita; Capt W R Little; Mr S P Yates; Mr and Mrs W G Allen; Mr R B Foote; Mr R H Williams; Major B Doran; Mr Hart; Capt A E Wood; Mr W Wallaston; Mr S S Logan; Mr Unwin; Mr and Mrs Sanders Slater; Dr Fawcett; Mr MacLymot; Mr A C Tomston; Col R A Gilchrist; and Mr E C Platt.

For Brindisi—Mr W E Meare.

Per s s Assam, Captain T F Creery, 20th July, 1894.

For London—Mr Saunders; Mr A C Hankin; Rev W B Handford; Mr R Maconachie; Capt T Jermyn; Surg-Col G Thomson; Lieut-Col C A Mercer; Mr and Mrs S H Butler; Lieut C H Davies; Capt H Mallen; Mr Magson; Surg-Maj Bate; Col J M Babington; Mr C P Walsh; Lieut C Newnham; Dr King; and Mr M W Fox Strangways.

For Brindisi—Mr H Kenyon; Capt F G R Ostrehan; and Capt Ramsay.

Per s. s Oriental, Captain L H Moule, 27th July, 1894.

For London—Captain Birch; Mr Frank Muir; Mr F L O'Callaghan; Mr and Mrs Duncan and child; Mr D Calman; Capt A E Leslie; Mr T D Mackenzie; Mr J Denman; Major C R Hoskyn; Mr P C Lyon; Major Hobday; Mr C E Stotherd; Lieut E Brandreth; Mr Briggs; Mr W B Wright; Mrs K Adams; Mr C A Smith; Mr E B Harris; Mr W Symes; Dr Moriarty; Mr J G Hylass; Major G Henriques; Mr Mallet; Col D M Campbell; Mr C H Maskie; Maj C W Macdonald; Mr and Mrs H J A Bowden; Mr C A Leggatt; Mr Lowis; Mr R Gallaway; Lt R A F Kingscote. Col W M Bowie; Mr W Drew; Col F F Hobday; and Maj J Badgley.

For Brindisi.—Col E A Ellis; Lieut R F Knox; Capt W L Conran; Surg-Capt F D Thomson; Maj-Genl R Blundell-Hollinghead-Blundell; Capt F A Blyth, ; Mr and Mrs George Cotton; Mr A H L Fraser; Mr S A H Way; Mr G W Little; Mr J G D Partridge; and Col R Wace R A.

Per s s Siam, Captain H Weighell, 3rd August, 1894.

For London—Mr W H L Impey; Capt A Barrett; Lieut Hon C J Bruce; and Mr. Pope.

For Brindisi—Mr W M Young; Mr J B Rawlins; Major J W Hogge; Mr C May Arnold; and Mrs Arnold.

Per s s Shannon, Captain E Crew, 10th August, 1894.

For London—Col J E Sandeman; Surg-Col J McConaghy; Mr W Egerton; Mr H S Lawrence; Mrs Spencers, child, inft and ayah; Mr C H Hill; Mrs Thompson; Master Kirkpatrick; Mr Kirpatrick; and Mrs Sharpe.

For Brindisi—Mr E R Henry; Lieut J R Hill; Mr R F Young; and Capt Leyburn.

Per s s Assam, Captain T Leigh, 17th August, 1894.

For London—Mr H A Acworth; Major J Burn Murdock; Mr E A Lugard; Miss Lugard; Mr G C Walker; Mr Justice Rampini; and Capt G Davidson.

Per s s Hydaspes, Captain J L Parfitt, 24th August, 1894.

For Brindisi—Lieut H T Thacker.

Per s s Clyde, Captain C F Preston, 31st August, 1894.

Major W S Hewett.

Per s s Carthage, Captain M de Horne, 7th September 1894.

For London—Mr A Phillip; and Col and Mrs R D Morris.

HIGH MOUNTAIN ASCENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In an article which appeared in one of the local papers, yesterday, it is assumed that the Karakorum Mountains were very imperfectly known till Colonel Godwin-Austin wrote an account of the district twenty-three years ago. The fact is that the peaks on this range, on the northern border of Ladakh, were first observed and trigonometrically fixed by the Cashmir surveyors in 1858, or thirty-six years ago; and two years later the whole district, including the immense glaciers it contains, was sketched topographically by Colonel Godwin-Austin and Mr. Ryall, of the same survey. Surely, the maps of this mountainous region have been in existence for at least thirty years. Probably, forty years ago it was somewhat imperfectly known, information relating to it being chiefly derived from the accounts of a few English sportsmen, who had penetrated into the northern parts of Ladakh and brought down reports of the curious customs of the Buddhists, and of the wonderful animals found in some places, of wild sheep as big as ponies, and wild cattle with bushy tails and long hair on their flanks; besides herds of Thibetan antelope and *kyang*.

It is stated in the review referred to of Mr. Conway's new book, "Far Karakorum," that he and his party ascended a peak 23,000 feet high—"the greatest height that has ever been reached in these regions, unless we accept Mr. Graham's measurement of Kabru—twenty-four thousand feet." Kabru is in Sikkim, at the eastern end of the Himalayas, and is visible from Darjeeling. Its height of 24,000 feet is absolutely correct, having been determined trigonometrically by the Survey Department. So far as I know, Mr. Graham never stated that he made any calculations of the heights of the peeks he ascended, he took them from the maps of the trigonometrical survey, but doubts have been cast upon the reality of his alleged ascents, and when his account of his excursion to the summit of Kabru (24,000 feet) appeared in the journal of the Royal Asiatic Society in 1884, it called forth varied expressions of incredulity at Darjeeling, especially on the part of those who were engaged in the survey of Sikkim for several years. The point upon which the greatest stress has been laid by sceptics is the sharpness and steepness of the side visible from Darjeeling, while probably from the opposite side the difficulties in the way of gaining the summit would be even greater. The side seen from Darjeeling presents a series of immense precipices, irregularly radiating from the craggy crest of the mountain, not one of which is practicable. But the strongest piece of evidence which the sceptics obtained in Darjeeling was the statement of the Bhooteas—as strong and sturdy a race as any in the world—that they did not carry Mr. Graham's camp beyond the adjacent passes, which do not exceed 18,000 feet.

With regard to Mr. Conway's height of 23,000, it may well be called "approximate," as it depends only on barometric observations. The aneroid is now extensively used for this purpose, but it is available only up to about 8,000 feet, and its accuracy beyond this limit may be doubted. Persons who have no experience of Himalayan travel in the higher region have probably some idea that elevations above 17,000 or 18,000 present no particular difficulties. There are great difficulties, such as no training in the Alps can enable one to overcome; setting aside the rarified air, there are miles and miles of desolate rocky tracts to be traversed before the higher mountains can even be approached, while in the Alps there are chalets and inns on the routes to all the principal peaks, and at no great distances from them. Even parties of ladies have succeeded in reaching the summit of the Matterhorn and other peaks of the Alps; but it is not known that they have ever ventured to attack peaks of similar elevation in the Himalayas. We are, however, asked to believe that Alpine travellers have gained heights in the Himalayas 8,000 feet higher than in the Alps, and without any great difficulty experienced from rarified air and other natural causes. Some twelve years ago, when the history of the Kashmir Survey was being compiled from official records, the alleged ascent of a peak of 24,000 feet in Khotan, by Mr. W. Johnson, was the subject of discussion for several days in the office of the Trigonometrical Survey at Mussoorie. The Superintendent and his principal assistant decided that such an ascent in the Himalayas was not feasible. I shall ever remain sceptical as to the accessibility of peaks of 24,000 feet. The difficulties of ascending them are not within the grasp of human skill.

Bandra, July 5. J. P.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

TOWARDS the end of May last, Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, convicted one Reubin Samuel of house-breaking with intent to commit theft and theft in a building. The accused was unable to make any statement or to ask any question of the witnesses. He was alleged to be a deaf-mute, but the Magistrate was of opinion that the accused was not deaf, as he was able to make signs in reply to the remarks addressed to him by the interpreter, and was aware of the nature of the proceedings. Mr. Sanders-Slater passed no sentence, but referred the case, under Section 341 of the Criminal Procedure Code, for the orders of the High Court. The latter called on the Magistrate to state his view of the conduct of the accused in the commission of the house-breaking, and take some evidence regarding his previous history and habits. The Magistrate reported that he saw no reason to doubt that the accused was perfectly aware of the nature of the proceedings against him. It appeared that the accused was recognised as having been a prisoner in the Common Jail once on a former occasion, but the previous conviction could not be traced in the records owing to his then having been admitted under some other name. In the course of the communications by signs with the prisoner in the Magistrate's court, which had the assistance of Mr. Walshe, of St. Xavier's College, the prisoner went through the details of the commission of the offence in pantomime; and Mr. Walshe stated that the prisoner admitted committing the offence in the manner alleged by the prosecution. Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Ranade have now, on a consideration of the Magistrate's report, sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment for each offence, making in all one year's rigorous imprisonment.

ACCORDING to trans-frontier information there are likely to be disturbances in Bajaur which may cause the postponement of the Anglo-Afghan Boundary Commission. It is stated that a treaty has been made between Umra Khan, of Jandol, and Safdar Khan, of Nawagi, both having laid their hands upon the Koran and sworn together to recover that portion of Bajaur which fell into the hands of the Amir at Asmar. Report also says that Umra Khan has already sent a large force to the Asmar border. Again, on the 22nd June, according to news from Jellalabad, the Mohmands forcibly attempted to loot the Amir's store near Chaghar-Serai. In the fighting which took place the report says that 140 Mohmands and 50 soldiers of the Amir were killed, and that a reinforcement has been applied for from Kabul. The disturbance is said to have taken place at the instigation of Safdar Khan, of Nawagi, and Sardar Khan, the Khan of Khar.

THE Government of India have now decided to amend the Indian Companies Act, and a Bill with this object will be added to the list of business to be brought before the Legislative Council during the current session.

THE farewell departmental dinner at Simla to Mr. O'Callaghan, Secretary in the Public Works Department, is fixed for the 20th instant. There should be great gathering on the occasion as the popularity of the retiring Secretary is beyond question.

THE orders regarding exchange compensation allowance, having particular reference to the classes of subordinate officials whose claims have been disallowed or held in suspense, are not likely to issue until the views of the Secretary of State on the subject have been received.

OWING to the bursting of a bund of the Indus, the river has inundated large tracts of country in Sind, and the safety of the North-Western Railway line is imperilled in several places.

THE village of Kalas in the Pind Dadan Khan tehsil is reported to have been entirely destroyed through the encroachments of the river, and the people of the village have been forced to go to other villages. They have one and all suffered a great loss.

THE Lahore paper understands that the orders recently issued to the managers of State Railways on the subject of exchange compensation allowance leave the managers to deal with the claims of the fluctuating staff of the railway. The claims of graded officers and the superior classes of subordinates will continue to be dealt with as hitherto.

THE Government of Madras has ordered that (1) heirs to village offices who on the 1st January, 1896, are of or about age of eighteen years and who have registered their names on or before the 1st January, 1895, and (2) persons holding village offices on the 1st January, 1896, shall be exempted from the Primary Examination as they have already been exempted in regard to the Village Officers' Special Test Examination.

KARIM BAKSH, *alias* Williams, formerly Multan Club Babu, who was imprisoned for forgery and other offences, and had succeeded in effecting his escape so cleverly from the local jail towards the end of last month, has just been arrested at Kasauli, and is being taken up to Multan to stand his trial.

JUNE has been an exceptionally hot and trying month at Attock; shade temperatures of over 108° have been registered on fifteen days. On the 26th and 27th six cases of heat-stroke occurred among the British troops. Does not this approach a "record," considering that there are but one hundred and twenty British troops in the station?

WITH the plague raging amongst them, remarks the *Celestial Empire*, one would be inclined to expect that the Chinese in Hong Kong would welcome all efforts to stamp out the disease and end its terrible slaughter. But in truth, opposition, instead of aidful welcome, has met all remedial measures. The natives glibly explain the visitation by *fungshui* believing, the *Daily Press* says, "that the Peak tramway is directly responsible, not only for the outbreak of disease, but for bad times, depreciation of silver and other woes, while the Praya reclamation must be held responsible for the recent water famine.

NEWS has reached India that Saiyid Fahad, younger brother of the Sultan of Muscat, has committed suicide.

VETERINARY-LIEUTENANT LOUGHLIN succeeds Veterinary-Major Rayment as Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department, North-West Provinces and Oudh. Lieutenant Loughlin has just four years' service; so that the Civil Department may be considered a good opening for the juniors of the Army Veterinary Department.

THE Lahore paper hears that Sardar Gul Muhammad Khan and Shahab-ud-din Khan, Suleiman Khel, have joined Lieutenant MacMahon, and that the demarcation of the Indo-Afghan boundary on the Beluchistan border is now proceeding. Mr. Donald and Sardar Shirindil Khan have also commenced work on the delimitation of the Kurram border.

THE following details are published in the Bangalore garrison orders regarding the trial by general court-martial of Jemadar Steeramooloo, 4th Madras Pioneers. The prisoner was charged under two counts of omission prejudicial to good order and military discipline at Bangalore, on the 12th May, in that, when acting as range superintendent during the target practise of recruits of his regiment, he omitted to exercise proper supervision, and thus allowed to be signalled scores in excess of the value of the hits actually made on the targets. The court found the prisoner guilty of the charges preferred against him, and sentenced him to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances for three months. The Commander-in-Chief to whom the proceedings were submitted, has confirmed the finding and sentence.

A GREAT deal has been said about a letter alleged to have been written by Mr. Gladstone to his successor in the Premiership, congratulating him upon the victory of Ladas in the Derby. It seems (writes the *Scotsman's* London correspondent) that Mr. Gladstone heard on Monday for the first time of the report, and expressed to the gentleman who mentioned it to him great surprise at its currency. He had, he said, written no such letter nor referred to the matter in any correspondence he may have had with Lord Rosebery.

SHOCKING FATALITY AT COLABA.

A GREEK GENTLEMAN DROWNED.

A VERY sad accident occurred, at Colaba Basin, on Wednesday night, about 11 o'clock, resulting in the death of Mr. Constantine Synnephias, a Greek assistant in the firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers. It appeared the deceased gentleman and Mon. Alfonso Montague, a Frenchman, and assistant to Mr. Corentine, of the Esplanade Hotel, spent the evening at "White House," the bungalow of the Rev. Mr. Gilder, near Colaba Causeway. They left the place, about 11 o'clock, to return to the Apollo Bunder across the Green. It was very dark at the time, and they could hardly see anything; neither could they tell where they were treading. Quite unconscious of their danger, they went too far eastward, and fell into the basin, near the Wellington Reclamation ground, there being no fencing or protection of any kind. The Greek missed the step first, and in his fall caught his friend by the shoulder pulling him into the water. They had only left Mr. Gilder's place a very short time, when cries for help were heard, and some members of Mr. Gilder's family ran out in the direction from whence the shrieks proceeded. They almost recognised the voices, and thinking that their guests were in trouble, they repaired to the scene with sheets. When they went near the basin another serious accident happened. A young lady of the Gilder family in her excitement to render assistance, fell down into the basin. She also joined in the cries for help, and Mr. Boylette, of the Customs, hearing the noise ran up to the place, and rescued the young lady from her dangerous position. The Monsieur, who could manage to keep himself on the surface of the water, swam across the basin, and safely came out of the water and stood on the landing, but, unfortunately, his Greek friend, who could not swim, lost his life. Several persons collected on the spot, and the police officers soon put in an appearance. Miss Gilder was carried home in an unconscious state. Under the treatment of Dr. Arthur Foy, the young lady has now recovered, excepting that she is suffering from the effects of the severe shock received. By the direction of the police, the basin was searched to discover the dead body of the Greek gentleman, but these efforts were of no avail until a quarter-past four o'clock in the morning, when the body was recovered, and taken to a room in a bungalow near the Causeway. The funeral took place at the Sewree Cemetery, yesterday afternoon, the mournful ceremony being attended by nearly all the employes of Messrs. Ralli Brothers. The Rev. Charles Gilder was the officiating clergyman. An inquest had been held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, coroner, in the forenoon, when the following evidence was taken:—

George Andrew Pitta said: I am a tobacco merchant, at No. 20, Esplanade Road, and reside at Apollo Street. I have looked at the body before this inquest, and identify it as that of the Constantine Synnephias who was my cousin. He was an assistant to Messrs. Ralli Brothers. He was twenty-six years of age, and lived with me. We dined together at our house, last night, at 8 o'clock. He was then quite well. He left me, at 8-30, and went out, but did not tell me where he was going. He was then perfectly sober. He could see well, and was in his usual spirits. At 11-30 p.m., a friend of mine came to my house and told me that the deceased had fallen into the sea, and that his body was being searched for, but had not been found. I went to the Yacht Club and procured some lamps and rope, and I and Constable Williamson took them to the Apollo Bay. The police boat was there, and the police, with the assistance of others in tonies, dragged the place, but could not find the deceased's body. We remained there till the tide went out, and at about 4 o'clock, this morning, the body was found on the sand and stones on the west side of the Apollo Bay. The nose was bruised, and there were cuts on the face near the eyes. Life was extinct. The deceased when found was lying on his stomach.

Charles Gilder said: I am a clerk in the holy orders and reside in the "White House" at Apollo Bunder. I knew the deceased. He called at my house last night, at about a quarter to 9 o'clock, and remained there till about 10-45, chatting and listening to music. I had retired to my room before he arrived, as I was not feeling well, so I did not see him, but I heard his voice. At about 10-45 I came out of my bedroom to turn out the lights and see the house closed, and in about ten minutes one of my daughters suddenly cried that she had heard a man's voice calling out: "Oh God! save me!" and that she thought it was the deceased's voice, and that he had fallen into the basin near my house. My wife and daughters at once got some sheets, which they knotted together, and ran out of the house, with the sheets and some lamps, I remaining at home. In about a quarter of an hour, I saw some people coming back with the lamps and carrying a body which I found was that of one of my daughters, who, I was told, had fallen into the basin, when letting the knotted sheets into the water. She recovered consciousness in a few minutes. All my family returned to my house with my daughter. I heard this morning, at about half-past 6 o'clock, that the body of the deceased had been found. The deceased was a very sober man. When he was at my house on the last occasion—last Wednesday—I said to him, when he was about to leave, "don't make any short cut to the Apollo Bunder but go round past the tramway stables." The basin into which the deceased fell has no lights near it, and one would have to pass close to it in taking a short cut from my house to the Apollo Bunder. There are no railings to the basin. It is most dangerous.

Alphonso Montague said: I am an assistant to Mr. Corentine, of the Esplanade Hotel, and reside at the Hotel. I had known the deceased for the last six months. Last night, at 9 or 9-30 I went with him to the Rev. Mr. Gilder's bungalow, the "White House," at the Apollo Bunder. This was the first time I had been there. The deceased was perfectly sober. We left Mr. Gilder's house, between a quarter to 11 and 11 o'clock, and took the short cut to the Apollo Bunder, over the Wellington Reclamation ground. The deceased in the darkness walked into the basin on the way, and in falling caught hold of me by my shoulder, and pulled me into the water. I at once began to swim to the steps on the east side. I called out to the deceased if he could swim. I did so four times, and he replied that he could. I saw him swim to the wall, but immediately he got there, the waves dashed him against the wall and he sank. I did not see him again. When I reached the steps, I went up and got over the gate at the top, and called for assistance. A man, like a *callassee*, came in about fifteen or twenty minutes and others also came there. I went home and changed my clothes, and then returned and remained at the basin till the body was found this morning, about 4 o'clock. When the deceased fell into the basin he cried out, "My God! my God!" He swam well to the side, but the waves dashed him against the wall.

The jury on the evidence returned the following verdict:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in the sea. The jury are of opinion that the basin on the Wellington Reclamation ground, into which the deceased fell, should be properly protected by iron stanchions and chains and that lamps should be placed near it."

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT H. G. BENN, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

THE services of Lieutenant S. M. Edwards, 2nd Bombay Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

MAJOR W. G. ALBAN, Wing Commander, 26th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for twelve months.

MAJOR J. MONTEITH, 7th Bombay Lancers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of a district, has been permitted to resign his appointment on the staff.

THE services of Lieutenant F. de B. Hancock, 23rd Bombay Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Political Department.

A FACETIOUS correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who has made a world-wide study of swearing, and the strong language of all men and nations, says the other day he got into a third-class smoking carriage on the Metropolitan Railway, and found it full of rough working men. Everything they said was seasoned with one incredibly stupid adjective, and no doubt they thought they were very desperate characters. At last (he says) I asked them not to say that word again. One forthwith asked me: "What the —"—I really cannot quote these puerilities—"what the idiotic *cliche* that mattered to me?" So I looked at him quietly over my glasses, and I began. It was a revelation to these poor fellows. They sat open-mouthed, gasping. Then those that were nearest me began to edge away, and at the very next station they all bundled out of the carriage before the train stopped, as though I had some infectious disease.

THE MOHURRAM FESTIVAL.

OWING to the memory of the riotous scenes enacted on the occasion of the Mohurram festival in 1872, the advent of the greatest celebration in the Mahomedan calendar, has always occasioned some amount of anxiety to the authorities responsible for the preservation of the peace of the city, and the festival, which has now commenced, will be no exception to the rule. It has been generally thought, indeed, that precautionary measures of a special nature would be taken this year. We are, however, extremely gratified to announce that, after full consultation with his Deputy, and with the Police Superintendents, Mr. Vincent, the acting Commissioner, has decided not to make any greater display of force than usual. Great pains have been taken to ascertain the state of feeling amongst the Hindu and Mahomedan population, and as a result of these enquiries it has been found that exceptional preventitive measures can be dispensed with. At the same time, it goes without the saying that, Mr. Vincent has taken advantage of the increased force at his disposal to make arrangements for the full strength of the civil power to be brought into requisition, should unexpected contingencies arise. Under such circumstances it is not likely that any persons, however evil-disposed they may be, will readily provoke against themselves the arm of the law, more especially as they know the civil force has been considerably strengthened since it was put to so severe a test last August.

The orders issued by the Commissioner last week, by sanction of Government, in reference to the festival, are identical with those of previous years. They are to the effect that no person will be allowed to carry about a taboot or punja except under the authority of a license of the Commissioner of Police, such license to be granted to Mahomedans only, the holders thereof being held responsible for the peaceable behaviour of the persons composing the assemblage. In the event of disturbance the Commissioner reserves to himself the right to withdraw any license he may have granted. No music may be played in any street or public thoroughfare except by the authority of the Commissioner, and these licenses will be granted from the fifth to the tenth days of the procession only. Two o'clock in the morning is the latest hour at which any "mella" or "swari" processions will be allowed to parade the streets. The carrying of swords, bludgeons, and other offensive weapons is prohibited, as well as processions of the zool, junnah, or horses. On the last night of the festival no persons may go in procession with taboots before 12 o'clock, or continue in procession after 3 o'clock on the following morning, or on the last day before 1 o'clock p.m., on which day the ceremony must be concluded by sunset. Two or more taboots may not proceed abreast on the public road, and when two taboots meet, each taboot must keep to the left to make way for the other. On meeting carriages and horsemen, persons accompanying the taboots, must cease playing music, the taboots keeping to their left side of the road.

The only army order published at the District Office in reference to the Mohurram is to the effect that during the ten days of its observance none of the troops of the Colaba garrison will be permitted, except when on duty, to go beyond the Esplanade Bandstand and the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder.

A few words may not be out of place here regarding the origin and meaning of the Mohurram—the most sacred of all Mahomedan observances. It is held annually in remembrance of the first alleged martyrs of the Shiah Mussulmans, Hassan and Husain, from whom the whole race of Sayads are descended. Abu Mahomed-al-Hassan and Husain were the two sons of Ali-ibn-Abi Taleb, the cousin, and Fatimah, the daughter of Mahomed; and after the murder of their father, A. H. 40, at Kufah, by the contrivances of the Kaliph Yezid, the son of Muaiwiyeh, they with their families removed from Shawn, or Kufah, the capital, to Medina. The elder, Hassan, voluntarily abdicated to avoid embroiling the State any longer in civil wars; but, shortly afterwards, he was poisoned by Yezid, the son of Muaiwiyeh, at Medina, A. H. 49. Abu Abdallah Muaiwiyeh bin Abi Sufyan, the first of the Ommiades, then began to rule, A. D. 661, and was succeeded by his son Yezid (A.D. 679-683); but after several years the people of Shawn, being tired of King Yezid's tyrannical rule, invited Husain to return to the capital and assume his lawful right as Imam, leader of the faithful. Before accepting this invitation, Husain sent Moslem, his cousin, as a messenger, to report the true state of affairs to him; and on Husain's arrival with his two sons at Shawn, he was murdered with all his retinue, at Karbala, in Turkish Arabia, on the 10th day of the Arab month Mohurram, A. H. 61 (9th October, A.D. 680). Zain-ul-Abidin, the eldest son of Husain, alone escaped. This forms the subject of the ten days' wailing during the Mohurram. The Shiahs regard Ali and his descendants, Hassan, Husain, Zain-ul-Abidin, Mahomed Baukar, Jafar Sadik, and Ismail bin Jafar Sadik, as the lawful leaders after Mahomed, while the Sunnis pin their faith to the Kaliphas Abubakar, Omar, Oosman, and Ali. Hence it often happens that quarrels, animosities, and dislikes are hoarded up to be avenged during the Mohurram. The festival begins when the new moon of the first month (Mohurram) becomes visible, including the ziyarat or "visiting the grave," and lasts for ten days. The new moon was seen on Wednesday night, and since then the usual prayers have been said in the Emaumbarrahs and Kojah Jamatkhana.

POLO.

THERE will be a game to-day at 5-15 p.m. sharp. The sides are:—

COLOURS.	WHITE.
Prevost	Griffith
Graham	Raymond
Fairclough	Cornish
Francis	Procter
Prevost	Graham
Knight	Raymond
Enthoven	Procter
Birkett	Ferguson
Prevost	Griffith
Graham	Raymond
Fairclough	Cornish
Francis	Procter
Prevost	Griffith
Graham	Raymond
Fairclough	Knight
Enthoven	Malleson
Prevost	Graham
Knight	Cornish
Francis	Enthoven
Birkett	Ferguson
Procter	Raymond
Enthoven	Cornish
Francis	Malleson
Ferguson	Birkett

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

A MEETING of the representatives of the schools which compete for the cricket Championship, in connection with the High Schools Athletic Association, was held, last evening, at the Cathedral High School. The dates fixed for the ties to be played off are:—

Thursday, August 2—The Cathedral High School and Byramji Jejeebhoy P. C. Institution.
Thursday, July 19—Indo-British Institution and St. Mary's Institution.
Wednesday, August 1—Scottish High School and J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage.
Thursday, July 31—John Connon High School and Proprietary High School.
Wednesday, August 1—Anjuman-i-Islam School and Elphinstone High School.
Thursday, July 26—St-Xavier's High School and Fort High School.
Wednesday, July 25—St. Peter's Boys' School and Sir J. J. P. B. Institution.
Monday, August 6—New High School and Antonio da Silva School.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the memorandum of the Bank's profits for the half-year, ended 30th June:—

	Rs.
Net Profit	11,14,749
Applied as follows:—	
Dividend, free from Income-tax, at 10 per cent. per annum	5,00,000
To Reserve Fund	3,50,000
To Bonus to Officers and to Pension Fund	50,000
Carried forward	2,14,749
Total....Rs.	11,14,749

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Abdulla Meherally Dharamsi presiding. There were also present:—Mr. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Dr. Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Messrs. Badrudin Abdulla Kur, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Mr. George Cotton, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Cowasji Pestonji, Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominic A. D'Monte, Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Master, Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Dr. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Messrs. Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Goverdhandas Gocu

das Tejpal, W. R. Hamilton, H. I. B. Hargrave, Hurkisondas Narrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Dr. Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Messrs. Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. G. Lund, Mirza Hoosein Khan, Dr. Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, Mr. Mulji Bhavanidas Barbhaya, Dr. Nanabhai Nowroji Katrak, Messrs. Nanu Narayen Kothare, Pestonji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rahimtulla Khairaz, S. Rebsch, G. W. Roughton, Major B. Scott, Messrs. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Mr. R. H. Vincent, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

A NEW MEMBER.

On the motion of Mr. Cotton, it was resolved to record Government resolution, General Department, dated 4th June, 1894, stating his Excellency the Governor-in-Council was pleased to appoint Mr. T. W. Cuffe to be a member of the Corporation, vice Mr. C. H. Byrne, resigned.

THE HOMELESS LEPER ASYLUM FUND.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 13th June, 1894, as under:—"That, as applied for by the Commissioner, in his letter to the Secretary, No. 5,764, dated 8th instant, the Corporation be recommended to sanction the grant of Rs. 4,051-11-5, from surplus cash balance, as refund of the unexpended balances of 1890-91, 1891-92, and 1892-93 of the fund for the Homeless Leper Asylum, Matunga, which had been improperly credited to the Municipal fund, being the difference between the amount calculated at Rs. 10 per head on the actual number of inmates of the asylum, and the sum actually spent."

Mr. Roughton proposed that the necessary sanction be given.

The Municipal Commissioner having briefly explained the circumstances under which the accounts had been mixed up with the Municipal accounts.

The Hon. Mr. Setalwad said that a rider regretting the improper mixing up of the accounts of the Leper Asylum with that of the Municipal funds be added to the resolution. The Leper Asylum was an institution quite independent of the Municipality, and the Corporation had nothing to do with the institution beyond that they paid a share for its maintenance. The Municipal Commissioner was bound under the Act to devote his whole time and attention to the Municipal work, and it was only through courtesy that they allowed him to act as the honorary secretary of the asylum. The object of the excellent institution being most laudable and praiseworthy they allowed the Commissioner to attend to the duties of the honorary secretary of the institution. According to the law the Commissioner could not take up any other than Municipal work to which he should devote his whole attention. The Commissioner and also the auditors were responsible for the irregularity as the latter had failed to draw the attention of the Corporation to the mixing up of the accounts. For those reasons he proposed a rider to the original proposition to the effect that the Corporation regretted that the two accounts should have been allowed to be mixed up in the manner they had been.

Mr. Cursondas Chabildas seconded the proposition for the addition of the rider, which was subsequently converted to an amendment.

Mr. George Cotton was against the amendment inasmuch as the circumstances under which the accounts were mixed up could not be helped.

Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna said that he drew the attention of the Commissioner to the mixing up of the accounts at the meeting of the Standing Committee when the question was first discussed. He was sure that the Commissioner deserved great credit for his zeal and energy for the promotion of the noble cause as the amelioration of the unfortunate homeless lepers; but they should not forget the difference between Mr. Acworth as Mr. Acworth and Mr. Acworth as Municipal Commissioner. The Corporation supported several other institutions, but their accounts were kept quite separate from the Municipal accounts, and in the same manner the management of the affairs of the asylum and its accounts ought to have been kept quite apart from the Municipal affairs and Municipal accounts. He was not inclined to censure or quarrel with the Commissioner for the mistake, but he wished that in future such irregularity should not be allowed, and that the accounts of the asylum should be kept quite separate from that of the Municipal funds.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha said that it was to be regretted that the accounts were mixed up. It spoke ill for their financial department. If the Accountant had not been under the Commissioner, but had been appointed by the Municipality, the irregularity would not have occurred.

Mr. Hamilton was opposed to the amendment. The Corporation had not noticed the irregularity and by accepting the amendment they would pass a vote of censure on themselves and stop the good work which the Commissioner was doing in regard to the institution which was maintained not by the private, but by the semi-public, funds.

Dr. Bahadurji said that there was no need of passing the amendment as the censure was implied in the wording of the resolution itself by the addition of the word "improper" before the words "mixing up of the accounts."

Mr. Javerilal saw no need of passing a vote of censure as it was superfluous to do so. The Commissioner was not doing any illegitimate thing by accepting an honorary post.

The amendment was put to the vote but rejected by a large majority.

PURCHASE OF LAND FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW ROAD AT NOWROJI HILL.

The Corporation next gave their consideration to a resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 13th June, 1894, as under:—"That, with reference to letter from the Commissioner to the Secretary, dated 9th instant, the Corporation be recommended, under the terms of Section 90 (3) of the Municipal Act III. of 1888, to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 8,000, including the amount of the capitalized value of the rent to be paid to the fazindar, for the purchase of 91·22 square yards, or thereabout, of land and house standing thereon, situate at Dongri Street, the property of Mr. Karim Rahimbhai, and shown in patches yellow and yellow colours on the plan marked A, and filed in supplement to the minute-books; the land and premises thereon being required as part of the site for the proposed new road through Nowroji Hill, from Elphinstone Bridge to Dongri Street. The cost to be debited to the balance, Rs. 2,63,800 of the grant, Rs. 3,32,023, sanctioned by the Corporation, in their resolution, dated 19th November, 1888, for the construction of the said proposed new road."

On the motion of Mr. Roughton the necessary sanction was given.

FILTRATION OF TULSI WATER.

On the motion of Mr. Roughton the Corporation sanctioned the payment to Major Tulloch of £100, being the amount of fee for preparing a report on the best means for the filtration of the Tulsi water-supply in Bombay. The charge to be met as an advance from surplus cash-balance, to be adjusted hereafter against the loan, providing for the cost of additional filter-beds for the Malabar Hill Reservoir, if and when the loan is raised.

THEFT OF MONEY FROM THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Corporation considered a resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 2,690, dated 13th June, 1894, as under:—"That, as applied for by the Commissioner, in his letter to the Secretary, No. 5,504, dated 5th instant, the Corporation be recommended to sanction the writing off of Rs. 389-4-3, being the amount which was stolen, from the Victoria Gardens office, on 25th March, 1894, namely, (1) Rs. 168-2-0, on account of sale of flowers and plants; (2) Rs. 152-6-3, balance of Rs. 300, advanced to the Superintendent of Gardens; and (3) Rs. 68-12-0, amount received for sending plants and seeds to England." "That on enquiry, the Standing Committee are informed by the Commissioner that the Superintendent has been reprimanded and directed to keep the cash-box in his own care for the future."

The Corporation accorded the necessary sanction.

THE BHULESHWAR SCHOOL.

The Corporation gave further consideration to a memorandum to the President, dated 4th December, 1893, from the acting Educational Inspector, C.D., forwarding Government Resolution Educational Department, dated 25th November, 1893, (sanctioning the additional grant of Rs. 3,500, for the Bhuleshwar school), and stating that the grant cannot be paid until a deed had been executed. A draft of the deed unstamped should be submitted to his office for transmission to the Director of Public Instruction for the approval of Government; also a letter to the President, Educational Department, dated 7th June, 1894, from Mr. Secretary Lee-Warner, stating that the patent stone floor and the ceiling to the proposed building for the Bhuleshwar school would not be insisted on by Government.

On the motion of Dr. Blaney it was resolved that a copy of the memorandum from the acting Educational Inspector to the President be forwarded to the Commissioner with a request that the draft agreement therein referred to between the Government and the Corporation relative to the consideration of the new school at Bhuleshwar market be submitted to the Government and the Corporation for approval.

SANCTIONED SALE OF LAND.

The Municipal Commissioner wrote in reference to para. 2 of the Corporation's resolution No. 3,697, of 17th July, 1893, sanctioning the exchange of a plot of Municipal ground, admeasuring 152·44 square yards. He stated that "as the actual area of ground belonging to Mr. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, and lying within the regular line of Haines Road, is 110·10 square yards an equal area of land has been handed over to him in exchange. Mr. Mehta states that this exchange has made the western boundary of his property crooked, and therefore requests that the plot of ground coloured green, and measuring 20·31 square yards, might be sold to him at the rate of Rs. 10 per square yard." The letter continued: "The Executive Engineer reports that the rate offered is fair, and recommends that the ground may be sold to him. I, therefore, request the sanction of the Corporation to the sale to Mr. Mehta of the ground coloured green on the plan, at the rate of Rs. 10 per square yard."

The necessary sanction was given.

MUNICIPAL PRINTING.

The next item on the agenda was the consideration of a letter to the President, dated 8th June, 1894, from Messrs. Kane and Co., the ex-contractors for printing, on the subject of the Municipal printing contract.

Dr. Bahadurji moved that the letter, dated 8th ultimo and 3rd instant, from Messrs. Kane and Co., proprietors, *Times of India*, on the subject of the Municipal printing contracts, be forwarded to the Commissioner for consideration, and that the question of the same be deferred until after the receipt of the Commissioner's report on Mr. Wacha's motion. Unless such a course would be prejudiced to the interests of the Corporation, a report when asked for should be presented at the subsequent meeting. He suggested that the report should be so expedited that it might be discussed at a meeting before the Commissioner went on leave.

Mr. Kursondas Chubildas asked when Dr. Bahadurji thought the report should be received.

Dr. Bahadurji: In time for us to discuss it at the adjourned meeting.

The Municipal Commissioner said he should be glad to receive a copy of the letter of the 3rd instant, as although it seemed that every member of the Corporation had received one a copy had not been sent to him. He had no hesitation in saying that the ex-contractors ought to have sent him one. Dr. Bahadurji was very good to consider his feelings in the matter, and to suggest that he should have a copy. But if this course was taken he would give an absolute assurance that the report would not be ready in time for the next meeting. The letter of the 3rd instant contained, he understood, columns of figures, and he could not be expected to go out of his way to devote a day to their consideration. The successor would no doubt report in due course. When a Commissioner was going away on leave a great many pressing matters were referred to him far greater than the question raised in Mr. Kane's letter. The whole lays in a very simple compass. No alteration on the contract had been made. It was simply proposed that a trial should be given to the Indian-made paper. As they were well aware the Government of India were very anxious that local manufactures should be encouraged and had directed the Provincial Governments to use the Indian-made paper. When the question came up he made an arrangement whereby a three-months' trial should be given to the Indian-made paper, but the trial had not yet been commenced as paper had not at present been received from the mills. Nothing whatever had been said as to a reduction of rates—that was a matter for future arrangements, and he would take care to ascertain what the alleged extraordinary difference in price really was. The three-months' trial was not sanctioned without consultation with a good many departments on his part, and he had ordered four or five of the principal departments to submit reports at the end of the three-months' term as to the quality of the Indian paper in their opinion. He might observe that the sanction for a three-months' trial did not extend all through the paper used, as some of the more expensive qualities had still to be obtained from England. When he had received the reports of the departments he should recommend the Standing Committee either to continue English-made paper or to allow the use of Indian paper. If he found on enquiry, in the latter case, that there really was a very material difference in the price of English and Indian papers he would or would not, and the Standing Committee would or would not make an alteration in the schedule of rates. But until they learned all about the paper it would be altogether premature to consider whether there would be any enormous difference in price. Supposing they found the English-made paper was enormously more expensive than Indian there was nothing whatever to prevent the Standing Committee from refusing to sanction the use of the latter except on condition that a substantial share of the difference in cost should go to the credit of the Municipality. There was nothing to prevent him making an arrangement for three-months' experiment, and he was led to do so by the consideration that they would be saved import duty. All that he had to do was to consider the interest of the Corporation; he did not care a rush about the contractor's benefit. What he had to do was to see that the Municipality got the best article at the cheapest rate. It was premature to ask him for a report until the whole question came before the Standing Committee, who were the only body authorised by law to sanction the alteration of a contract. It was outside the function of the Corporation to do this, but when the Standing Committee came to a decision, it would be within the province of the Corporation to ask the Standing Committee for a report on the subject. He ought not to be asked for the report however until after the paper had been used. The whole subject would receive careful consideration in due course, and he would only say, that it would be for him to look at both sides of the question in dispute so as to discover "the golden goblet of truth" (Laughter.)

In reply to a question from Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla, the Commissioner expressed his willingness for an interim report to be presented at the adjourned meeting.

Captain Walshe said he did not object to Mr. Kane's letter being sent to the Commissioner, but he wished to point out that under Section 69 of the Municipal Act, the consideration of contracts was vested in the Standing Committee, and it was, therefore, *ultra vires* for the Corporation to consider the subject. This right being vested in the Standing Committee the Corporation should rely on justice being done: the ways of ex-contractors were known to all of them. He himself had a great amount of experience of the kind, as he constantly received complaints from ex-contractors as to the way the work was being done by the more fortunate tenderers. At the House of Correction a baker who had had the bread contract for seven years and thought he had a vested interest therein, came to him, and said some bitter things about the new contractor under the pretence that he "loved the Sircar and did not wish to see him robbed." (Laughter.) He (Captain Walshe) had seen so much of this sort of disinterestedness before that he ordered the man out of the office. He would not move an amendment, but he thought the resolution would have been more to the purpose if it had directed that Messrs. Kane and Co. be informed that the duty of dealing with contracts was vested in the Standing Committee, to whom their letter should have been addressed. As an honorary director of the Education Society's Press he had looked through the figures given by Mr. Kane, and he had also referred them to the Superintendent of the Press, with the result that he had no hesitation in describing them as grossly exaggerated.

Dr. Bahadurjee rose to a point of order, and said his motion was to the effect that consideration of the subject should be deferred.

Captain Walshe claimed the right to make a few general remarks on the motion before the Corporation, and the President permitted him to continue. He said that the last letter from Mr. Kane was even more misleading than the first; and as such wrong impressions had been created he was quite within his right in giving an intimation at that stage that in all probability the Commissioner's report would show that the figures given by the ex-contractor were grossly exaggerated. He was not going into the figures then: and would only say that the statement supplied by Mr. Kane could not be credited when it was remembered that he had made the astounding declaration that the present contractor by the use of Indian mill paper instead of English paper could *save* 150 per cent. of the cost—Mr. Kane's own words being that "Indian mill papers show an average of 150 per cent. *less* in cost," &c., &c. If such a mistake was made by a little boy at school in England he would be put up for the birch. It was possible for a man to reduce the price of an article by 99 per cent.—say, even by cent. per cent: but how he could go beyond 100 per cent. he (Captain Walshe) could not tell, nor could any other man. A mass of absurdities had been showered upon them, but if it was the wish of the Corporation they should go to the Commissioner for consideration, he had no objection. All he asked was that members should keep an open mind on the subject.

Mr. Cotton said that he was very glad to hear the explanation the Commissioner had given. The Corporation had now learned that the use of Indian paper was only to be an experiment for three months. If at the end of that period they found the Indian paper was satisfactory and could be supplied at a lower price, he for one would be glad to encourage local industry. The Commissioner had intimated he would take good care that the Corporation should benefit by purchasing in a cheaper market, so that altogether nothing could be clearer, more satisfactory, or more straightforward than the explanation that had been given. The Commissioner would go into the subject after the three-months' trial; and if he found the Indian-made paper suited the requirements of the Corporation he would sanction its use on the proviso that the Corporation should share in the benefit of buying in a cheaper market. Under these circumstances he took it that the Corporation did not wish the report of the Commissioner to be hurried, so long as the subject was carefully watched.

Mr. Hamilton, after remarking that Captain Walshe had not, perhaps, approached the subject with the absolute impartiality for which he pleaded, said that the explanation of the Commissioner was very satisfactory. It showed that it was not possible for them to discuss the subject until a trial of the Indian paper had been made. When that trial had been made it would be for the Standing Committee to decide the whole question.

Dr. Bahadurji said that the question would not have come up at all if the Commissioner had made that report when the matter came on for discussion before the Standing Committee.

The Commissioner said that he had said exactly the same thing to the Standing Committee.

Dr. Bahadurji: I did not read it in the papers.

The Commissioner remarked that he had then informed the Standing Committee that it was only an experiment for three months.

Dr. Bahadurji did not remember to have read this in the papers, but he was now glad to hear that the experiment was for three months only. It had seemed to him rather curious that the Commissioner had altered the contract without informing the Standing Committee that he had done so. He now understood that the Commissioner had not altered the contract. After hearing the report of the Commissioner that it was an experiment for three months only, he did not wish to go into further discussion until the experiment had been fully tried.

The motion was thereupon carried.

THE HOUSE-CONNECTIONS COMMITTEE.

The Municipal Commissioner wrote to the President through the Secretary, a letter, dated June 18, in which he said:—I have the honour to point out that in my No. 791 of 10th April last, I addressed the Corporation with a view to a request being made by that body to the House Connection Committee, which has now been sitting for nearly two years, that they should expedite their report. I forwarded, with my letter, a short correspondence which furnished an example of the complaints I am constantly receiving from districts in which house-connection work is stopped, pending the report of the committee. My letter, with its accompaniments, was sent by the Corporation to the committee "with a view to expedite their report," and at their next meeting, on the 15th instant, the committee "recorded" both the resolution and the correspondence. I had pointed out in my letter to the Corporation of 10th April how inconvenient it was that I should be "indefinitely delayed" in exercising the power of ordering house-connections to be made where they are required, and how serious the responsibility was which I thereby incurred. The function of prescribing and ordering where house-connections are to be made, and of what pattern they shall be, vests exclusively in the Commissioner (*vide* Sections 231 and 232 of the Act), and, however anxious he may be to consult the wishes of the Corporation or of a commitee of the Corporation, he cannot divest himself of the responsibility which necessarily appertains to the statutory authority. In this case the responsibility may be shortly stated as being that of allowing people to be poisoned, and large sums which have been spent on pipe-sewers, which are ready to receive sewage, to lie idle, pending the result of inquiries which have extended over two years already, and which are apparently endless. Under these circumstances it strikes me that for the House Connection Committee to record my letter without vouchsafing any answer to, or notice of, it whatever, was not only an unjustifiable discourtesy towards myself but leaves me absolutely no alternative but to proceed to carry out the duties which the law assigns to me. These are, as it seems to me, to proceed to order house-connections in all districts where pipe-sewers exist outside the first drainage esction. Within the latter, anxious as the people are to get house-connections, they will object to providing them at their own expense as the Corporation has agreed to do so.—I have, &c.,

H. A. ACWORTH, Commissioner.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, chairman of the House Connections Committee, wrote stating that the Corporation's resolution of 4th May had been recorded.

On the motion of Mr. Cotton it was resolved to forward the letter to the House Connections Committee for remarks, and the names of Dr. Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh and Dr. Bahadurji were added to the committee.

After transacting some other business the Corporation adjourned.

THE DEFICIT AND THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When the Government of India are endeavouring to find the ways and means for meeting the growing deficit, it will not be out of place to draw the attention of that Government to the most expending department of the State where curtailment of expenditure to a greater extent is feasible in the interests of the public service. The transfer of the sanctioning powers of the Commissary-General for sanctioning commissariat contracts to the Commanding Officers of the districts, has proved a thorough success, and resulted in the supply of better quality of rations to our troops. The new system has after a fair trial proved that if our commissariat officers are made subordinate to the Commanding Officers of the districts, the commissariat affairs would be better managed and with greater economy of expenditure. Since the transfer of the powers of the Commissary-General to the Officers Commanding the Districts the work of the office of the Commissary-General has been greatly reduced, and the little work that is left with that officer is that of making transfers of clerks in the Executive Commissariat offices. The transfers of clerks from one Executive Commissariat Office to another imposes upon the State a needless charge amounting some thousands of rupees a year, which in the interest of the public service as well as in the interest of clerks themselves, irrespective of the present financial pressure, requires to be put a stop to. In what respects the present detestable system of transfers is disadvantageous both to the State and to the clerks themselves will be shown hereafter. The necessity of the Commissary-General's Department now no longer exists, and its abolition is in the public interest most desirable. The present cost of the clerical establishment of the Bombay Office amounts to about Rs. 25,000 a year or thereabouts. There are four such offices throughout India, *viz.*; one for the Bombay Army, one for the Madras Army, and two for the Bengal Army—known by the names of the Eastern and Western circles; besides—these offices there is the office of the Commissary-General-in-Chief, India, exercising control over all these offices. Taking the average cost of the four offices at Rs. 25,000 a year, for each, and the cost of the gazetted officers' staff at Rs. 36,000 a year for each, the total cost amounts to Rs. 2,44,000 a year. This large sum of money is unnecessarily wasted, and can be saved without in the least impairing the control over the Executive Commissariat Offices or the efficiency of the service. If the Hon'ble Mr. Westland cast a glance of his vigilant eye towards these departments he is sure to find a still greater amount of saving. The abolition of the offices of Commanders-in-Chief of Bombay and Madras is to take place in or about the month of October next, when several economical changes are contemplated. Among the principal changes contemplated are the abolition of the Bombay and the Madras Secretariat offices, besides the abolition of several other military offices and the strengthening of the staff and office of the Commander-in-Chief of India. If the Commissary-General-in-Chief be also placed on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief the work of the Commissariat Department would be done very expeditiously with a greater saving of time, labour, and money, especially in time of war, and that affairs would be better managed than at present.

July 4. VOX POPULI.

DIVORCE in this country (says Sir Francis Jeune in a conversation with a *Strand Magazine* contributor) is a far easier thing than is popularly supposed. If a man can prove he does not get £1 a week he is entitled to a divorce free, and there are always counsel who are kind enough to conduct his case for him.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams ather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

COUNTRY TOBACCO DEALERS' GRIEVANCES.

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

Regarding the grievances as to the manner in which the trade in country tobacco is worked in Bombay, the following resolution was yesterday issued by the Revenue Department:—

Bombay Castle, 29th June, 1894.

Resolution.—Without entering into the question of the advisability or otherwise of repealing or amending the Tobacco Act IV of 1857, which is affected by considerations outside the scope of the present petition, it may be observed that as long as tobacco entering Bombay by land or sea continues to be liable to a heavy duty not levied elsewhere, so long will it unfortunately be necessary that the trade, in country tobacco at any rate, should be subject to restrictions of the character generally applicable to articles subject to Excise duties. Granting that the Act IV of 1857 is somewhat antiquated and wanting in precision, Government are of opinion that the effect of recasting it on the lines of more recent Excise legislation would probably not be at all what the petitioners anticipate or desire, and taking the Act as it stands are unable after careful enquiry to admit that the complaints of the petitioners against the system on which it is now administered have any substantial foundation.

2. The complaints made in the previous petition, dated 17th November, 1891, which is referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 of that now under discussion, and which was signed by only about 26 firms, nearly all of them dealers in foreign tobacco, were traversed at the time in almost every particular by a counter-petition without date received in December 1891 and signed by nearly the whole body of the country tobacco dealers, and by 40 or 50 dealers in foreign tobacco. Enquiry was made, however, and though no specific charges were established, orders were given on a few points in regard to which the course of the enquiry seemed to indicate that a relaxation might be allowed or that a change was called for. Under the circumstances, Government do not consider it necessary to go behind the present petition further than to notice that a large proportion, about 386 out of 616, of the persons whose signatures it bears had also signed the counter-petition of 1891 referred to above to the general effect that they had no particular fault to find with things as they then were. Government are not therefore disposed to attach much weight to the present petition as evidencing the existence of any very deep or wide-spread sense of dissatisfaction among the persons whose views it purports to represent, apart from the private objects of a few influential agitators. Some of the complaints made in the present petition are, however, new, and all are presented in a form which demands an answer.

3. Taking the complaints seriatim, it may be observed with reference to paragraphs 4, 8, 10, 11 and 12, which deal with the departmental restrictions on the grant or renewal of licenses, that if the dealings of the licensees are to be supervised at all their number must for obvious reasons be kept within reasonable limits. To interpret the Act as implying that every one who chooses to pay the fee of one rupee is entitled to a license would defeat its object, and it cannot reasonably be supposed that the general body of the signatories, 579 of whom out of a total number of 616 are now holders of licenses and know that so long as their behaviour is satisfactory they are in no practical danger of losing them, can seriously desire that the present restrictions on the number of shops should be relaxed, to the certain detriment of their business by the resulting increase of competition. Granting that the number of shops must be limited, it follows that as the number of applicants is large, and as licenses cannot be put up to auction, something must necessarily be left to the discretion of the officers of the Department, and whatever may have been the case formerly, the reports received have satisfied Government that there is no reason to suppose that under the arrangements now existing that discretion is misused. The rule against giving more than one retail license to the same person, though, no doubt, distasteful to the large wholesale dealers who would like to get the retail trade also into their own hands, is reasonable enough in view of the limited number of licenses available for distribution as compared with the number of applicants. The procedure in regard to the renewal of licenses to which objection is taken is also equally reasonable and necessary under the circumstances. The practice is to renew during good behaviour, and when the holder dies, though the claims of mere connections or persons not competent to conduct the business themselves are not recognized, to give a license to his direct heir if he has one, and there is no reason to the contrary. But this very practice, natural and consonant to the general wishes of the petitioners as it is makes it necessary in the interests of the general public to take precautions against the growing up of the vested interests not, contemplated by the Act, and justifies the rule that the grant of a new license or the renewal of an old one to the holder or his heir shall be conditional on an explicit acknowledgment in writing of the fact that no such interests exists or is claimed. In regard to the grant of new licenses a list of applicants is kept and when an opportunity occurs of giving one, the choice is made, not by the Assistant Collector as alleged by the petitioners, but by the Collector himself, with regard to the character, capacity and means of the applicant, no one being considered eligible who cannot read and write, is not respectable, and does not possess some small independent capital. His Excellency the Governor in Council sees nothing that calls for modification in these arrangements nor any reason to suppose that the 50 yards and 200 yards rules are unfairly worked as alleged. The former rule does not apply to foreign tobacco licenses, which are generally held by persons who deal largely in other articles at the same shops. There must be occasional exceptions to suit exceptional circumstances, and redress will no doubt be given on complaint to any one who may be able to show that he is really injured or aggrieved by the grant of a license in contravention of the distance rules.

4. With reference to the complaint in paragraph 5 of the petition it may be stated that a suggestion made by the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay, to the effect that when a licensee asks for leave to appoint an officiator during his absence, the term for which leave is granted should be registered, and that, in case of the non-return of the licensee, the licence should not be renewed, has been approved by a recent order of Government, the object being to check a practice prevalent among the dealers in country tobacco of going away for indefinite periods leaving their shops in the care of persons accepted only to officiate during casual absences, or sub-letting or selling the business altogether and only coming back themselves to get the licenses renewed. The complaint apparently arises out of this order, which his Excellency the Governor in Council sees no reason to modify. Care must of course be taken that licensees are not put to unnecessary inconvenience, and that the rule is enforced no further than is necessary to secure the object in view; but the reports before Government show that the officers of the Department are fully alive to this, and any well-founded complaint of want of due consideration or unnecessary severity will no doubt receive prompt attention from the Collector and Commissioner.

5. The difference in the treatment of dealers in foreign and country tobacco respectively, which forms the subject of paragraph 6 of the petition, has its origin in the fact that whereas foreign tobacco is imported almost exclusively by sea, and it is possible to assume with some degree of safety that none can be offered for sale which has not passed through the Custom House, it is practically impossible to control the introduction into the island, either clandestinely or under cover of the statutory exemption of quantities of less than four seers intended for private use, of country tobacco which has not paid duty, and it is only by careful control of the business done at the country tobacco shops that any effective check can be maintained on illicit transactions. It is quite true that under the Act the same restrictions are applicable to tobacco of both descriptions, and the question whether they ought not to be enforced as strictly in the case of foreign as of country tobacco has only recently been referred for the orders of Government. The decision was that it was not desirable to disturb the existing practice, so long as there was no reason to suppose that smuggling was carried on under cover of foreign tobacco licenses, which could be checked by insisting on a stricter observance of the Act.

6. The necessity for the rule objected to in paragraph 7 of the petition arose from the habitual neglect of the warehousemen to bring the day's issues of tobacco for weighment in time for the work to be completed and the payments to be despatched to the treasury during business hours. The weighment of foreign tobacco is taken up when that of country tobacco is finished. The rule is a salutary one, and there is no hardship in requiring that the warehousemen should be ready to commence work when the office opens. If experience shows that the time allowed is really too short, the Collector will no doubt be willing to extend it.

7. With regard to paragraph 9 of the petition it appears to his Excellency the Governor in Council that if the Assistant Collector has improperly refused to receive any document that the Act or the licenses require him to receive, the proper course was for the person aggrieved to apply to the Collector. As a matter of fact the Assistant Collector reports that no such documents as are referred to were ever presented. Government, however, do not understand with what legitimate object a lincensee should desire to present a power of attorney to the officer named. So far as the Tobacco Department is concerned, it is sufficient that some one should be nominated to officiate, and that the nomination should be approved.

8. Paragraph 13 of the petition appears to rest on the assumption that the Act contemplates the passing of statutory rules to which the public is entitled to have access. This, however, is not the case. Apart from the provisions of the Act itself and the conditions embodied in the licenses, there are no rules of any binding force which it concerns the public to know. In regard to such matters as hours of business and so on, it is difficult to suppose that any one who has business with the department can have any difficulty in obtaining any information really necessary for his guidance. But the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay, should be authorized to collect and print in a convenient form any orders for the time being in force by which the dealers or the public are affected.

9. The analogy which it is sought to establish in paragraphs 14 and 15 of the petition between the cases dealt with departmentally under the Tobacco Act and those dealt with by the magistrates under the Abkari Act is a little misleading. It is true that under the Abkari Act offences can only be punished by fine or impisonment on conviction before a magistrate. But it is not intended that prosecutions should necessarily be instituted in cases which can be adequately dealt with by the powers of confiscation and cancellation of licenses which are reserved to the Executive. Apart from this it is to be observed that except in regard to the cancellation of licenses, which, as noticed above, is a power confined to the Executive under the Abkari as well as under the Tobacco Act, the powers exercised by the Assistant Collector in charge of the Tobacco Department are those vested in him as an officer of Customs by notification under Section 182 of the Sea Customs Act read with Sections 6, 18 and 19 of the Tobacco Act. The procedure followed is the same. The persons charged are invariably allowed a hearing and the same right of appeal to the Collector or Chief Customs authority is open to them, and is freely used. If that fail the revisional authority of Government may be invoked. There is therefore nothing either unauthorized or contrary to accepted principles in the practice which the petitioners desire to have altered and which it must be remarked they have misrepresented in several material particulars. Under the Tobacco Act there happens to be a concurrent magisterial jurisdiction in regard to the adjudication and levy of confiscations and fines, but in the opinion of Government there is no sufficient reason for directing that recourse should be had to the magisterial rather than to the departmental tribunal. There is certainly no stronger ground either theoretical or practical for giving any such direction than for withdrawing by legislation the very much more important jurisdiction which Customs officers now exercise in Customs cases. So far as the licenses in whose interests the alteration is demanded, are affected, it may be noted that only 35 cases against country tobocco dealers have been dealt with by the Assistant Collector in charge of the Tobacco Department during the 2¼ years, from January 1892 to March 1894. In two of these licenses were cancelled, no fine being inflicted. In the rest small fines were inflicted without cancelling the license. This is hardly consistent with the view which the petitioners apparently desire to suggest that they are habitually treated with such injustice and severity as to call for the intervention of Government.

INDIAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CHALLENGE SHIELD.

THE first up-country tie in the tournament for the above trophy came off at Lucknow on Thursday, 28th June. The competing teams were the Royal Irish (the present holders of the trophy) and the H. L. I. The rains very considerately kept off the whole day, consequently the turf was in splendid condition for football. Crowds of sightseers turned up, and of course T. A. was all there. Punctually at 5-45 the game started, the H. L. I. kicking off. For the first few minutes the play was in the Irish half, but it was only for a few minutes. The H. L. I. got two corner kicks, but being very badly placed nothing came of them. The Irish took things fairly easy, letting the Jocks wind themselves. From a kick-off from goal the Irish got away, and by a very neat bit of speedy passing scored a goal exactly seven minutes from starting. This put the Jocks out considerably. From kick-off the Irish got on the ball quickly, but being too eager to score missed a lovely chance of putting the leather through. Up to half-time the Highlanders were completely on the defence, and it was as much as they could do to keep the Irish from scoring. At half-time the score stood—R. I. one goal, H. L. I. nothing. On resuming the latter got no rest, for the Irish were determined to score. After five minutes' play Tyler (R. I.) put in a lovely shot, completely beating the Scotch custodian. For some unaccountable reason the referee declined to give the goal? I fancy the referee not being up, failed to see the ball go through, hence his decision. Nothing daunted the Irish kept pegging away, giving their opponents little time for reflection. During this half the Irish should have scored repeatedly, only luck—which enters largely into every game—was against them, for time after time they sent in good shots, just missing the posts barely by an inch or two. At the call of time the match ended in favour of the Royal Irish by one goal to nothing. This score hardly represents the play, as the H. L. I. were never once dangerous. The win was a most popular one, and the cheering was immense. The next match is the Royal Irish *versus* the East Lancashire Regimental team.

CALCUTTA F. C. *vs* NAVAL A. C.

A large number of spectators assembled at the Naval ground on Saturday to witness the return match between these two teams, who are pitted against each other in the second round for the Indian Association Challenge Shield. The result was a well-earned victory by two goals to *nil* for the Naval, who played a fast and splendid combined game throughout. They were very unfortunate in the first-half, which was made pretty warm for the Calcutta backs, and the excellent play of Hechle between the posts saved several goals being scored. Miller, the Naval back, was unable to play owing to an attack of fever, while the Calcutta did not have the services of Heaton and Winckworth. They also played a man short for some time, Comley not turning up till more than half of the first period was completed. The Calcutta started the ball from the north-end goal, facing a slight breeze. The Naval forwards soon collared the ball, and, assuming the offensive, for the first ten minutes settled down to make things warm for the Calcutta backs and goal-keeper. The ball scarcely got over the demarcation line, and shot after shot proved ineffectual. Watson once got away with the ball, but could not get past Markquick. Comley joined the ranks by this time, and one or two good runs were made down the left wing, but Goddard was never troubled. The Naval forwards being well served by the half-backs, once again rallied and were repeatedly attacking the Calcutta goal till call of half-time. On play being resumed, the Naval again assumed the offensive, and after repeated failures to obtain a point, Raynor put the ball well across the mouth of goal. Copplestone then put in a "grass cut," which just grazed the post and went through. The attack was renewed, and a well-directed shot from Copplestone was punched out by Heeble. The Calcutta warmed up after this, and Goddard was twice called upon to save. The Naval again put on a spurt, and Hill with a splendid run down nearly scored. A corner was the result, and Raynor once again rendered effectual service by placing the ball at the mouth of the goal, and Kinney rushing up headed it through. The play continued fast, and the Calcutta made two or three attempts, but the Naval backs were on the alert. Shortly after Batho had his wind taken out and had to be taken off the ground, which gave the Calcutta an opportunity, and by some good combined play of the forwards they got away with the ball; but Goddard held things safe. When play ceased, the Naval were attacking the Calcutta goal.

Holloways Pills.—The Female's Friend.—So soon as the human functions are disordered they should be rectitified. It is hopeless delusion to leave the malady to its own course. A few appropriate doses of Holloway's Pills at the proper period will prevent many a serious illness. They arrest all morbid influences, and prevent disease from extending and affecting more distant organs. Their primary action is upon the blood, stomach, liver, kidneys, and bowels. Their secondary action strengthens the nervous centres. No drug can be ot one so hamless yet so antogonistic to disorders affecting the other sex. The most perfect reliance map be placed upon their purifying, regulatinfi and renovating virtues. They may be safely taken by females at any age.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 5.

Berthon, Lt, Bo, 1st, Bo Grenadiers, on duty, from Baroda.
Short, Vety Capt, C P Berar, A V D, on leave, from Nagpur.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 4.

De Lothiniere, Lt, Bo, R E, to Deolalee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th July, 1894.

1. A meeting of the Regimental Committee will be held at Head-Quarters at 6 o'clock this evening.

By Order,
(Sd.) C. MOSS, Captain
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th July, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place to-day:—
Fort Head-Quarters.—8-30 p.m.—25pr. R M L Gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.—8-45 p.m.—25pr. R M L Gun drill.

2. A Cinderella Dance will be held at the Byculla Head-Quarters to-morrow Tickets can be obtained from Sergts. Pinder and Marsland.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 5.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major J Monteith, 7th Bo Lancers, Depy Assist Adjt Gen of a District, is permitted to resign his appointment on the Staff.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made:—3rd Bo Light Cavy—Jamadar Ramji Lal to be Ressaidar vice Ressaidar Ilahi Khan, promoted.

12th Bombay Infy—Colr-Havaldar Gopal Jadow to be Jamadar vice Jamadar Narayan Kanderker, pensioned.

9th Regt Bo Infy—Havaldar Narayan Chawan to be Jemadar vice Jamadar Krishnaji Powar, pensioned.

19th Bo Infy—Havaldar Ramparshad Chaube to be Jamadar vice Jamadar Arjun Bhagat, promoted.

The following appointments are made:—3rd Bo Light Cavy—Amir Miah Lalmiah is appointed Jamedar on probation, with effect from the 1st May 1894, vice Jamadar Shaikh Usmam, pensioned.

6th Bo Cavy—Syed Muhammed Khan is appointed Jamadar on probation vice Jamadar Abdul Hassan Khan, promoted.

The services of Lieut F de B Hancock, 23rd Bo Infy, are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment in the Political Dept.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Major W G Alban, S C, Wing Comdr, 26th Bo Infy, for one year.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut H G Benn, I S C.

The services of Lieut S M Edwardes, 2nd Bo Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr James Ferguson to be Engr and Shipwright Surveyor to the Port of Bombay.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Ferguson, Engr and Shipwright Surveyor, to be a Surveyor at the Port of Bombay for the purposes of the said Act.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Ferguson, Engr and Shipwright Surveyor, to be a Surveyor at the Port of Bombay for the purposes of the said Act.

Under the provisions of Sec 31 of Indian Merchant Shipping Act, (VII of) 1880, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Ferguson, Engr and Shipwright Surveyor, to be an Inspr of Lights and Fog Singnals for the Port of Bombay.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that Lieut J L Harrington and Khan Bahadur Mancherji Rustamji Dholu respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Sixth Assist Political Resident, Aden.

It is notified that Major M T Lyde relinquished charge of the office of Third Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, on the 12th idem.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W C Rand, I C S, to act as Political Agent, Aundh and Phaltan, vice Mr R E Candy, I C S, proceeding on furlough, pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J W Fellowes, on the return to duty of Mr J B D Adams, to act as Dist Supt cf Police in the Belgaum Dist during the absence of Mr W J Holland, or pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments consequent on the return to duty of Khan Bahadur Kharsedji Manekji Kharsedji:—Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umiashankar Tarvadi, on being relieved by Rao Bahadur Krishnamukhram Atmaram Mehta to revert to his appointment as first class second grade, Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad; Rao Bahadur Vithal Vaikunth Wagle, on being relieved by Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umiashankar Tarvadi, to do duty as first class Subordinate Judge at Ratnagiri; and Rao Bahadur Waman Mahadeo Bodas, on being relieved by Rao Bahadur Vithal Vaikunth Wagle, to revert to his appointment as second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty at Barsi, displacing Rao Saheb Chimnaji Raghunath Karkare.

H E in Council is further pleased to invest Rao Bahadur Vithal Vaikuuth Wagle with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Ratnagiri District, as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district.

H E in Counci is also pleased to invest Rao Bahadur Vitha Vaikunth Wagle, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court of Ratnagiri, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 500.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of first class Subordinate Judges:—Rao Bahapur Gangadhar Vishnu Limaye from Karwar to Dharwar; Rao Bahadur Kashinath Balkrishna Marathe from Dharwar to Satara; and Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Dinker Paranjpe from Satara to Karwar.

H E in Council is further pleased, to invest Rao Bahadurs Gangadhar Vishnu Limaye, Kashinath Balkrishna Marathe and Ramchandra Dinkar Paranjpe with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Dharwar, Satara and Kanara Districts respectively as may be referred to them by the Judges of those districts.

H E in Council is also pleased to invest Rao Bahadur Gangadhar Vishnu Limaye and Ramchandra Dinkar Paranjpe, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Courts of Dharwar and Karwar, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 500.

Khan Saheb Ratanji Mancherji assumed charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dapoli in the Ratnagiri Dist on the 30th ultimo.

Rao Saheb Krishnaji Narayan Patankar relinquished charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dapoli in the Ratnagiri Dist on the 19th ultimo.

Rao Saheb Gopal Anant Bhat and Rao Saheb Vasudev Keshav Mavalankar respectively delivered over and received charge of the Joint second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Mahad in the Thana Dist on the 8th inst.

Rao Saheb Karpurram Manmathram Mehta and Rao Saheb Krishnaji Narayen Bhide respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court of Sangameshvar in the Ratnagiri Dist.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint under Sec 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, Rao Saheb Moro Krishna Dabholkar, Special Magte of the third class in the Jaghir village of Akolner in the district of Ahmednagar, to be a Magte of the second class for the Nagar Taluka, and to invest him with additional powers, specified.

Rao Saheb Yadaorao Krishna Sathe, Mamlatdar, taluka Sangola in the district of Sholapur, is appointed, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Azam Ganesh Waman Gadre, acting Mahalkari, petha Bhadgaon in the distict of Khandesh, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Azam Mulji Kalidas, Mahalkari, petha Modasa in the district of Ahmedabad, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with the additional powers.

Azam Shanker Kesheo Sathe, Head Karkun, taluka Khatav in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

Rao Saheb Hanmant Venkatesh Chinmulgund and Rao Saheb Namdev Vithal Samant respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Suboodinate Judge's Court at Alibag in the Thana Dist on the 11th ultimo.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay of Mr. E B Raikes, B A, Bartister-at-Law, to act as Clerk of the Crown during the period that Mr M H Starling acts as a Judge of the High Court, or until further orders.

Rao Bahadur Vishwanath Vinayak Paranjpe and Rao Bahadur Prabhakar Vithal Gupte respectively delivered over and receivedcharge of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Ahmednagar in the Ahmednagar Dist.

Rao Saheb Namdev Vithal Samant delivered over charge of the second class subordinate Judge's Court at Dohad in the Ahmedabad Dist on the 6th ultimo, and Rao Saheb Kasidas Narandas Dalal recceived charge of that Court on the 11th idem.

Khan Saheb Temuras Navroji Sanjana and Rao Saheb Karpurram Manmathram Mehta respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Borsad in the Ahmedabad Dist on the 16th ultimo.

Rao Saheb Dattatraya Ganesh Medhekar relinquished charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Junnar on the 19th ultimo.

Azam Tahilram Tejumal, acting Head Munshi taluka Tatta in the district of Karachi, is appointed a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

Khan Saheb Temuras Navroji Sanjana assumed charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dahanu in the Thana Dist on the 18th ultimo.

Rao Bahadur Prabhakar Vithal Gupte and Rao Bahadur Narhar Gadadhar Phadke respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of first class Subordinate Judge for the districts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur on the 20th ultimo.

Azam Murlidharrao Babajirao Pradhan, Head Karkun, taluka Kalol in the district of Panch Mahals, is appointed a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

Azam Assumal Sabhanmal, Head Munshi, taluka Chachro in the district of Thar and Parkar, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

Azam Ganesh Waman Gadre, acting Mahalkari, petha Bhadgaon in the district of Khandesh, is appointed a Magte of the second class in that district.

Rao Saheb Nanaji Vithal Atre assumed charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Yaval in the Khandesh Dist, on the 22nd ultimo.

Mr L J Mountford, I C S, Assist Collr in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed a Magte of the first class in that Dist.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Kamalashankar Pranshankar Trivedi, B A, assumed charge of the duties of Professor of Oriental Languages in the Elphinstone College on the 23rd June 1894.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Forest Dept:—Mr W G Betham, on return from leave, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Colaba; Mr A Stewart, on relief, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Panch Mahals; and to attach Mr W F D Fisher, on relief, to the Nasik Division, till further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the date of retirement of Khan Bahadur Shapurji Ratanji:—Khan Bahadur Jehangir Manekji Kharshedji to be fifth grade Depy Coll, taking rank next below Rao Bahadur Bapuji Mahipat Kharkar, BA (Bom); and Rao Bohadur Anant Raghunath Chitre to be sixth grade Depy Coll.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W C Rand, I C S, to act as Coll and Dist Magte, Satara, and Dist Registrar, Satara, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Satara Dist, vice Mr R E Candy, I C S, proceeding on furlough, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to trasfer Mr Vaman Ramchandra Gaunde, Extra Assist Conservr of Forests, to the Northern Circle.

Mr E J Ebden, I C S, Collr of Ahmednagar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr R C Brown, I C S, Assist Collr, Sholapur, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for three months under Article 318 of the Civil Service Regulations.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist Surg Lallubhai Bhagvandas Kaji has been placed on general duty.

Assist Surg T H Aquino has been placed on general duty.

Assist Surg Navroji Kavasji Kallianvala, L M & S, is promoted from the third to the second class of Assist Surgns.

Assist Surg Krishnaji Trimbak Gokhale, L M & S, is permitted to resign the Bombay Medical Service.

Assist Surg Mancherji Jamaspji Mistri, L M & S, has been placed on general duty.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY H M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Original Side.

Messrs L A Watkins and K F Modi respecively delivered over and assumed charge of the office of First Depy Registar and Clerk to the Chief Justice on the 1st June 1894, and on the same date Messrs K F Modi and W Lane respectively delivered over and assumed charge of the office of Second Depy Registrar.

Messrs M H Starling, BA, Barrister-at-Law, and E B Raikes, BA, Barrister-at Law, respectively delivered over and assumed charge of the office of Clerk of the Crown on the 1st June 1894.

The Hon'ble the Chief Juistce and Judges of H Ma's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Dhirajram Raghuji Mehta a Sanad authorizing him to practice as a Pleader in the Courts of the Surat Dist.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs Chimanlal Badrinath Bhat and Abeohand Vakhatchand Maniar Sanads authorizing them to practise as pleaders in the Courts of the Ahmedabad Dist.

The Honable the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue a Sanad to Mr Sadashiv Kashinath Gadre authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Poona Dist.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Vaman Ganesh Ghanekar a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Satara Dist in lieu of the one for the Poona Dist, which is hereby cancelled at his own request.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Atmaram Jairam Kulkarni, Village Munsif of Rahata, is also appointed, until further orders, to be a Village Munsif for the villages of Sakuri, Pimplus and Dahegaon in the Kopargaon Taluka of the Ahmednagar Dist,

BY THE COMMISSIONER.

Northern Division.

The following promotions of Mamlatdars are ordered vice Rao Saheb Gopalshankar Venishankar Bhachech, transferred to the Political Dept—Rao Saheb Jamnadas Balmukandas to be third grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Maneklal Ajubhai to be sub pro tem third grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Jamietram Raghuram, B A, to be probationary forth grade Mamlatdar; and Rao Saheb Durgoshvar Natvarji, B A, to be sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar.

The following sub pro tem promotiens of Mamlatdars are ordered vice Khan Bahadur Sorabsha Hormasji, appointed sub pro tem sixth grade Depy Collr (inclusive):—Rao Saheb Becharlal Jaivanlal to be sub 'pso tem' second grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Maneklal Aujbhai to be sub pro tem third grade Mamlatdar; and Rao Saheb Durgeshvar Natvarji, B A, to be substantive pro tem, fourth grade Mamlatdar.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The Comdr-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Battn, Devonshire Regt—Lieut E M Morris, who has qualified for the appointment of Acting Paymaster, to be Acting Paymaster of the Battalion.

44th Gurkha Rifles—2nd-Lieut J R Nuttall Supernumerary on the establishment of the 42nd Gurkha Rifles, to be Wing Officer, on probation, vice Row, seconded for appointment to the Lakhimpur Military Police Battalion.

Col G Barton, C B, Commdg 1st Battn, Royal Fusiliers, will be placed on half-pay on the 3rd Sept 1894; and he is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date, travelling at the public expense,

On vacating his appointment on the Staff, Capt F C Carter is posted to the 2nd Battn, Northumberland Fusiliers, pending orders from Horse Guards as to his disposal.

The undermentioned officer passed the examination in the Parvatiya (colloquial) language at Bakloh, Lieut R E A Hamilton, 24th Gurkha Rifles.

The leave out of India on private affairs granted to Lieut P M Sykes, 2nd Dragoon Guards, is extended for a further period of three months.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India:—

5th Dragoon Guards—Capt W Leetham, for three months, on private affairs.

Lieut B R M Glossop, for three months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer granted leave in India:—

Norfolk Regt—Lieut C W G Richardson, Offg Wing Officer, on probation, 19th Punjab Infy, to Murree, for two-and-a-half months, to study the Native languages.

The leave in India, on private affairs, granted to Lieut F L Moore, 3rd Bengal Cavalry is cancelled.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 6.

[Before the Hon'ble the Acting CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr Justice FARRAN.]

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

789—Chalk W and S—Shakaram Morarjee Shetay and others vs Kalidas Cullianjee and others—Thakurdas D and C—Part heart.
795—Mathubhai and J—Thacker Jetha Dhunjee vs Thacker Chagpal Jetha—F P Pavri.
796—Nanu and H—Kumar Shri Samatsingjee and others vs Dalsookhram Hurgowan—Bhaishunker and K.
802—Thakurdas D and C—Chimniram Mirjamal vs Tribhowundas Jugjeewandas—Chitnis M and M.
803—Crawford B and Co—Damodhar Soonderdas and another vs Charles Agnew Turner—Bhaishunker and K.
804—Little S N and B—Kankubai vs Punalal Poonumchand—Ardesir H and D
805—Little S N and B—F Y Smith and others vs Tribhowandas Munguldas—Nanu and H

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Defended New Long Causes.

91-94—Ardasir, H and D—The Standard Oil Co. and others vs Ramjee Moorarjee—Chalk, W and S.—Part heard.
96-94—Bhaishunker and K—Thaker Laljee Goculdas and another—Rajaram Luxmon Khot and another—Payne, G and S.
88-94—Bicknell, M and M—Bai Sonabai vs Bai Ruttonbai and others—Bicknell, M and M.
121-94—Bicknell, M and M—Eduljee Shapurjee vs Shirinbai and others—Ardesir, H and D and Bhaishunker and K.
154-94—Bicknell, M and M—Jamsetji Framji Khathok vs Bhicajee and others—Nanu and H.
315-92—Brown and M—Peerbhoy Khakeebhoy Pudumsey and others vs Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and others—Craigie L and O—(Summary Suit).
618-93—M L Shroff—Ramdayal Salyram Javer vs Nurhurry Balkrishna Parajpe—Chitnis M and M.
101-94—Roughton and B—Aboo Bucker Hajee Sumar vs Hajee Sulleman Hajee Sumar and another—Little, S N, and B.
132-94—Wadia and G—Gordhundas Chaturmal vs Gul Mahomed Ebrahim Hajee Jackeria and others—Ardasir H and D (Summary Suit.)
135-94—Bhaishunker and K—Vanmalidas Hurjeevandas vs Dagdu Pandu.
175-94—Janardhan and A—Vussanjee Morarjee and others vs Ferdinand Fischer and another—Chalk W and S.
182-94—Dikshit and H—Nathmal Nursingdas vs Malharao Holkar and another—Tyabjee D P and C.

[Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.]

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

624-92—In person a pauper—Rozai Manoel de Souza vs Rughunath Babajee and others—V M Pakvasa.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

356-91—Craigie, L and O—Goverdhandas Khatao vs Rampurha Sumrutrai—undefended.
525-92—Edgelow and G—Latiff Hassun and others vs Hajee Cassum Joosub and others—Chalk W and S Bicknell, M and M.
528-93—Mansuklal, D and J—Jeenabhai Ramchandra vs Jugjeewun Nanabhai and another—Edgelow and G.
535-92—Roughton and B—Alexander B Dunnet vs Duncan C Fraser.
441-93—Daphtary and F—Ramchundra Bapujee Naganthe vs Dada Luximon Walekar—Little S N and B.
429-93—Wadia and G—Valchand Ramchand and others vs Kapurchand Lalchand.
497-92—Tyabjee D P and C—Harriram Veerjee vs Dhirbai and another—J C Cama.
197-93—Muljee and R—Luxmibai vs Jumnabai—Bhaishanker and K.
313-93—Tyabjee D P and C—Hardwarmull Meghraj and others vs Pranjeewandas Culliandas—Wadia and G.
322-93—Payne G and S—Jeewanbai and another vs Mahokjee Cawasjee Tubac and others.
286-93—Payne G and S—Sewnarrayen Rampurtab and others vs Luchmisarrayen Mukonlal—Bhaishanker and K.
623-92—Mathubhai and J—Baljee Ganputrao Dhairyavan vs Eknath Hamajee and others—Little S N and B.
458-92—Tyabjee D P and C—Nawlajee Fultajee and others vs Motoo Kana Roona Sewan Sethee—Payne G and S.
549-93—Daphtary and F—Moolchand Oodhavdas and others vs Ghellabbai Manoredas and others—Payne G and S and in person.
556-93—Framjee and M—Mahomed Abdul Hussan and others vs Mahomed Kureem and another—Pestonjee R and K
523-88—Payne G and S—Maharaj Mohundas Guru Gopaldas vs Sukaldas Guru Beharilaldas—Tyabjee D P and C.
523-93—Edgelow and G—Mangaldas Tapidas vs Framjee Pestonjee Vakeel and another—Ardasir H and D, Nanu and H and Tyabjee D P and C.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Sierra Leone-Accra interrupted, and telegrams for places south of Accra can only be sent, via Aden and Zanzibar.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JULY 4.

10 p.m.	81·

THURSDAY, JULY 5.

6 a.m.	81·6
10 a.m.	84·4
2 p.m.	86·4
4 p.m.	85·2

PURE PERSONALITIES.

THE late Lord Coleridge had one gift which was quite peculiar to himself. He could absolutely annihilate an advocate with some remark the full significance of which was only perceptible to the maker, the object of it, and, perhaps, the members of the Bar who happened to be in court. The general public usually went away with the idea that the unfortunate advocate had received a particularly graceful compliment from the Bench, but the recipient of the compliment and his professional brethren knew better. Occasionally, however, the advocate was equal to the occasion, and there is a story, for the truth of which we do not vouch, that he was once trying a real property case in which the gentleman who was pleading before him had, in his opinion, entirely misconceived the law. "Have you remarked, Mr.——, how this point is dealt with in the first part of Williams on Real Property?" (Williams, we may remark, is an elementary work intended for bar students). "Yes, my lord," replied Mr.——, "I have. In fact"—holding up a book—"I am just quoting from it to the Court now."

When the late Lord Chief Justice, then Mr. Gladstone's Attorney-General, was conducting in the Court of Common Pleas the case for the trustees of the then infant heir of Tichborne, he adopted in his cross-examination of the claimant, the phrase, "Would you be surprised to hear?" The phrase caught on, and speedily became a current expression. One day the Attorney-General took a hansom, and at the end of the journey tendered the driver a shilling. "Sir, would yer be 'sprised to 'ear that its heighteenpence?" exclaimed the Jehu. Highly indignant, the Attorney-General called a policeman, and was only mollified on being assured that the Jehu was unconscious of the identity of his distinguished fare.

The late Sir Mathew Begbie will be sincerely mourned in British Columbia. He was the father of British Law west of the Rockies. When he arrived at Fraser River in 1859, the whole country was in a state of wild disorder, the Hudson's Bay Company being too feeble to restrain the Indians from war. The Californian miners, too, were too numerous and too well armed to accept any jurisdiction other than that of their revolvers. At Hill's Par the head-quarters of some 30,000 goldseekers, the rumour of a new British Provincial Government was received with derision. One of the miners, sitting on a keg, boldly declared there was going to be plenty of fun—whisky, cussing, and shooting promiscuous. It happened that Judge Begbie, the young English Chief Justice, was sitting unnoticed and unknown in the saloon. Tall, grave, and fatherly, he stood up, and remarked, "My dear friend, when you're doing any shooting, believe me, I'll be there too, to do a little hanging!" The humour of the situation was not lost on the miners, and from that day to this British Columbia has been perhaps the most orderly and law-abiding province in the Empire.

M. Henri Rochefort, who is known at Christie's as well as any man, has been chiding his countrymen for their ignorance of English art. Beside Reynolds, Hogarth, and Hoppner, he tells them, Greuze, Fragonard, and Boucher are dwarfs; and he advises in the interests of French art, the purchase of more English pictures for the Louvre collection, and the visit of young French students to this country. On the other hand, while agreeing largely with M. Rochefort, we should like to remark that England has not yet by any means paid French art the amount of attention it deserves and demands Our National Gallery contains no examples of Corot, Millet, Troyon, nor any of the Barbizon school, to mention no others.

In reply to a remonstrance from the hon. secretaries of the Rochester, Chatham and District Temperance Union, Dean Hole, after defending his strictures on the Pharisaic professors of temperance, continues as follows:—"If ever a man had water on the brain it was surely the monomaniac a clergyman, I grieve to say, who, in the hearing of one who repeated the remark to me, declared 'that no moderate drinker had a right to use the Lord's Prayer.' These are of the mind of those who cried 'Behold a glutton and a wine bibber.' 'But wisdom is justified of her children.'" In future, temperance controversialists will be wary of entering the lists against so redoubtable an antagonist as the Dean of Rochesters.

Latin has never been Mr. Labouchere's strong point. But just as Robson fancied that his true bent lay in the direction of tragedy, so the member for Northampton seldom misses an opportunity of parading the dilapidated relics of his classical education. Thus, in his long letter to this morning's "Chronicle," he begins a paragraph with the words "Deluscit in generalibus." Ouida herself could not have improved on this choice specimen of Laboucherian Latinity.

The fact that Princess Alix of Hesse has been advised to take a course of the famous sulphur water at Harrogate (where she pays daily visits to the Victoria bath-house) may serve to remind people that there is no necessity whatever to travel to France or Germany for "cures," as we have springs at home which are every bit as efficacious. It is ridiculous (says Truth) that sufferers from rheumatism and analogous maladies should go to the expense and fatigue of a jourrney to Aix-les-Bains, Wiesbaden or Wilsbad, when there are the waters of Bath and Buxton in their own country.

The visit of Prince Christian of Denmark to London (says the "World" is believed to be connected with a project for the betrothal to one of the daughters of the Prince of Wales. Prince Christian is the eldest of the six children (three sons and three daughters) of the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess of Denmark, and he was born in Septemper 1870. Prince Christian is not only the ultimate heir to the throne of Denmark, but he will inherit the bulk of his mother's vast fortune, which can be counted by millions, and the judicious ecomony and excellent management of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess have greatly increased it during the last twenty years.

Prince Halmi Pasha, the news of whose death has just been received from Constantinople, was a man who might possibly have played a considerable part in contemporary history had his ambition been of the active and practical stamp. The only son of the famous Mehemet Ali, he had a fair claim to the Khedivial throne, but this was barred by the firman of the Porte, which settled the succession on the direct descendants of Ismail. He had received a very good education at the French Staff College, spoke French perfectly, possessed a decent knowledge of European politics, and was not deficient in manly qualities. Somewhat small of stature, he inherited from his Bedouin mother the keen eyes, black hair, aquiline nose, and slight but nervous build of the sons of the desert. He rode fearlessly and was a capital shot. When the train in which he was travelling to Alexandria ran off the metals at Kafre-Ezayet and plunged into the waters of the Nile, he broke his way through the carriage-window, and saved not only himself but his Mameluke attendant, bearing for the rest of his life the scars of his injuries. Ismail accused him of conspiracy, and got him called to Constantinople, the confiscation of his property following as a matter of course. Abdul-Aziz received him kindly, and made him a member of the Senate, and even a Cabinet Minister. Arabi's insurrection seemed to provide him another chance, for the chiefs of the national party intended to make him their figure-head, but destiny willed otherwise, and Halmi was left to the enjoyment of his beautiful palace on the shores of the Bosphorus and his fine steam yacht, the only incidents of his peaceful life being occasional raids on the bears and wild boars of the neighbouring hills. He leaves several children, whom he brought up carefully on French lines.

A charectaristic story is told about Edmund Yates, who was once persuaded to attend a function at a certain club of advanced women, which has been very much in evidence of late. He stood it all, the introductions to young and old, sour and gushing, chic and smuggy. He even stayed in the room while a recitation went on; but as soon as he had made his escape he ejaculated: "Lot of misfits! They ought to insure themselves, and set the club on fire." Edmund Yates did honestly hate "boring himself," as the French would say. On another occasion he was inveigled to some private theatricals in a house, whose heir has now become famous. He had been asked to dinner—and it was an indifferently good dinner—without, for obvious reasons, being told what was to follow. At the end of the first act he left the room "for a minute," not to return, with the remark, "The audience are the professionals at private theatricals."

Mr. Balfour's conversion to golf dates, we learn from the half-yearly number of the paper of that name, from the time he was appointed Secretary of Scotland. His first game was played at North Berwick, a few miles from his ancestral rooftree, and he got his first lesson from Tom Dunn. Mr. Balfour's style of play is described as good, especially off the tee, and it is said he has a long, easy, powerful sweep. Nothing impairs his temper or his coolness. His desire to win is unflagging, and his geniality is never ruffled, no matter how dark the prospect may appear against him and his partner.

A monument has just been erected by his daughter, Mrs. Grossman, over the grave of Edwin Booth. At its dedication the other day, Mrs. Louis Agassiz, Mrs. Ole Bull, Miss Sarah Orne Jewett, and other well-known persons were present. Dr. Edward Everett Hale made a speech on the occasion, and declared that what Lockhart said of Scott when he was dying can be said of Edwin Booth: "He never had said one word which could injure one of his fellow-men."

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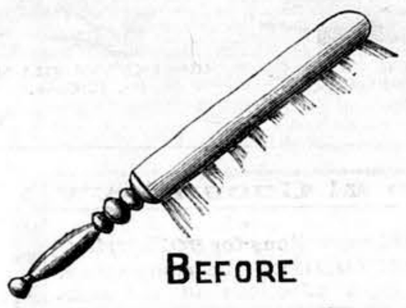

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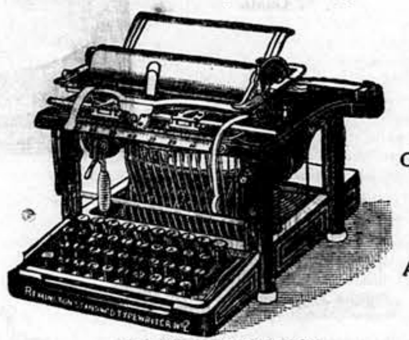

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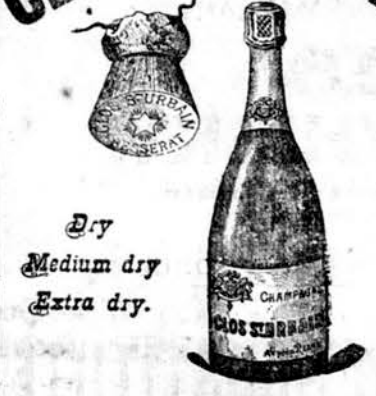

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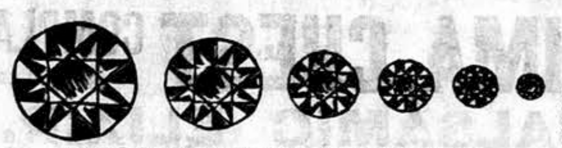

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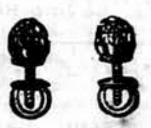

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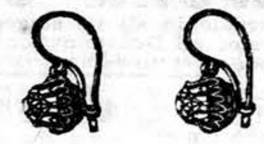

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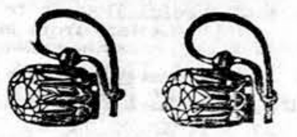

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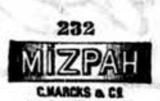

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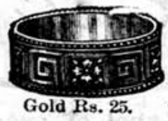

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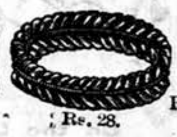

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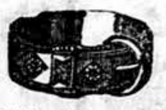

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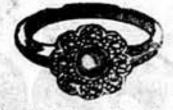

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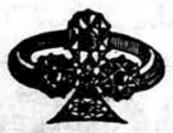

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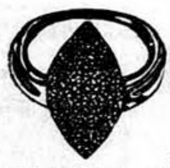

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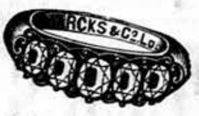

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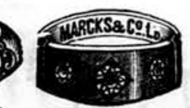

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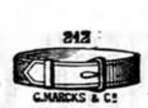

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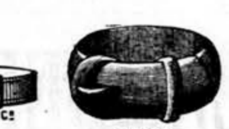

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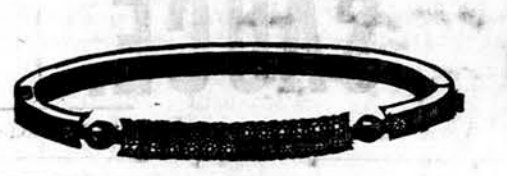

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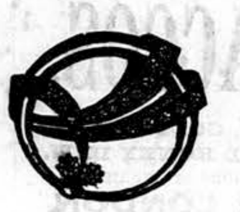

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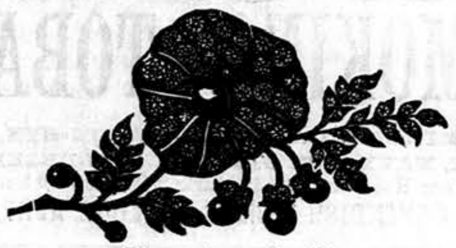

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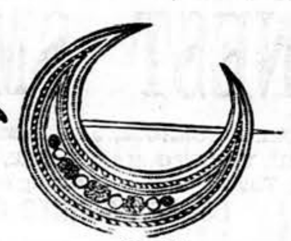

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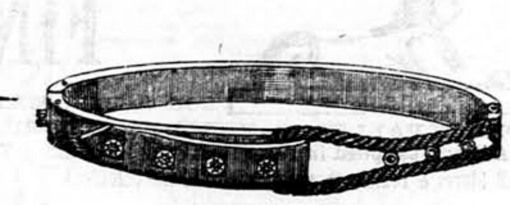

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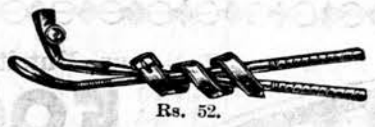

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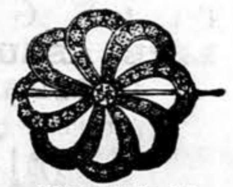

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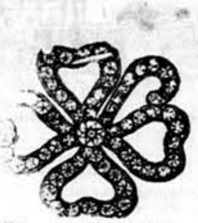
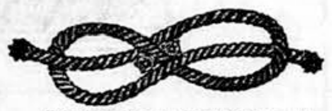
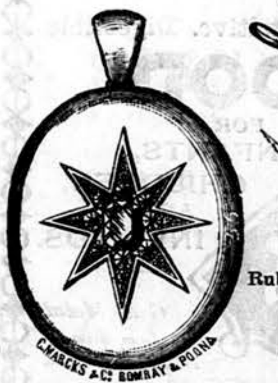


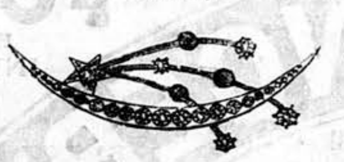
Diamonds Rs. 425.



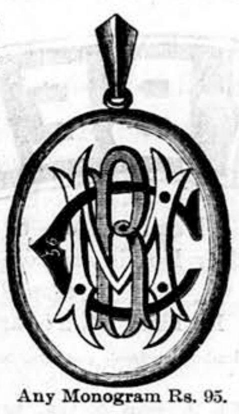
Diamonds and Rubies Rs. 70.



Diamonds Rs. 425.



Rubies, Pearls, and Diamonds Rs. 195.



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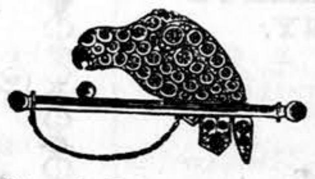
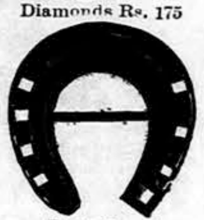
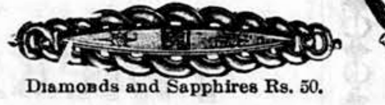


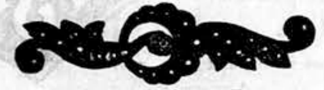
Diamonds, Rubies. Pearls Rs. 195.



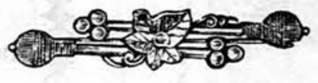
Plain Rs. 18.
Pearls Rs. 30.



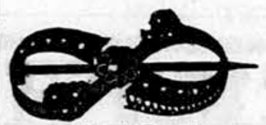
Diamonds and Sapphires Rs. 50.



Diamonds and Pearls Rs. 70.



Pearls Rs. 50.



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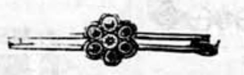
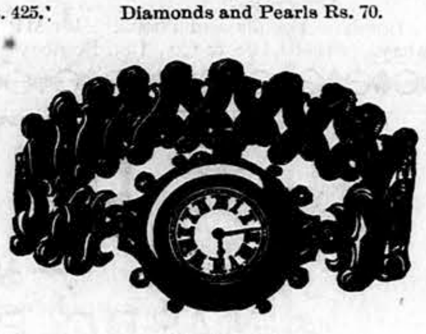


Pearls Rs. 20.



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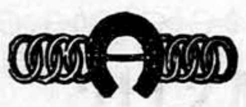
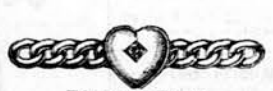
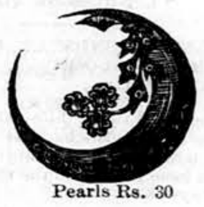


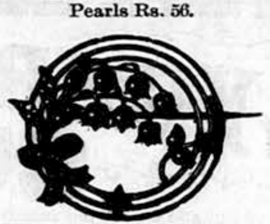
Pearls Rs. 35



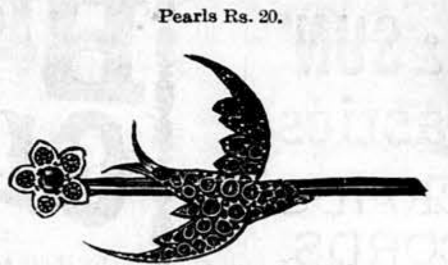
Diamond Rs. 35.



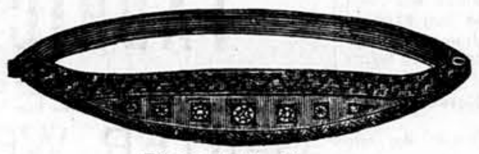
Pearls Rs. 30



Pearls Rs. 74.



Diamond Swallow Rs. 220.



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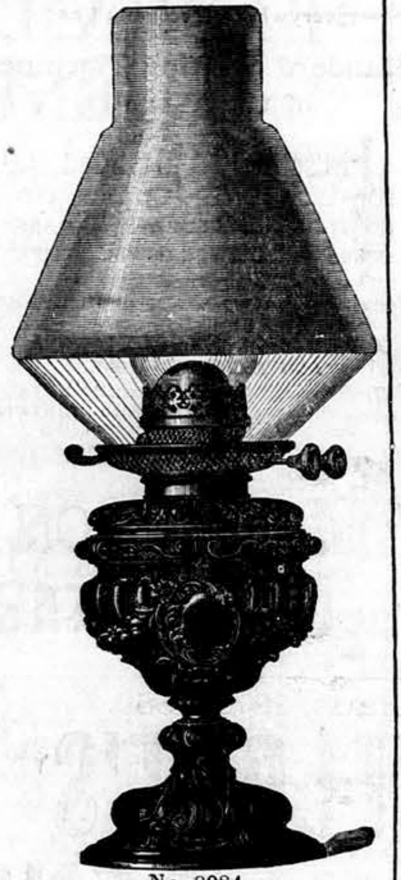

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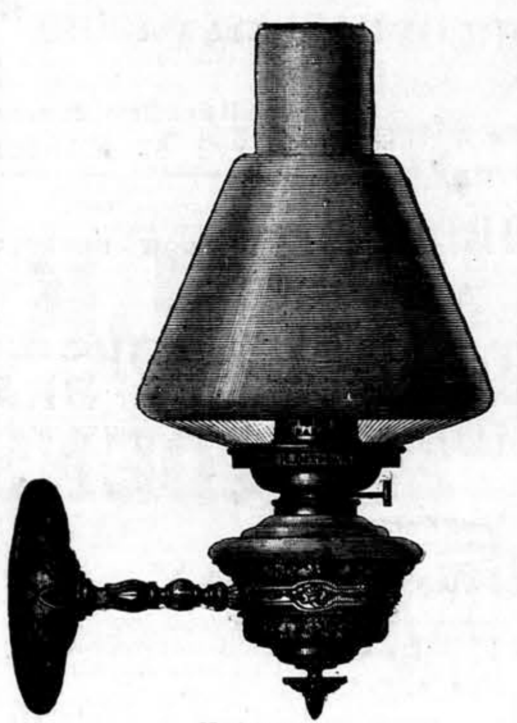

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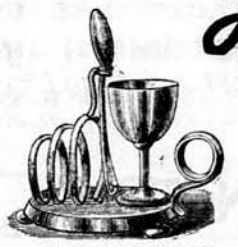

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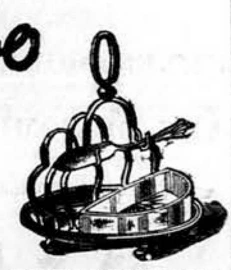

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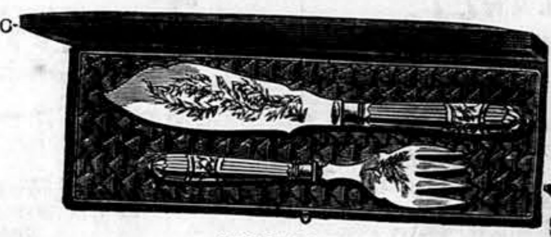

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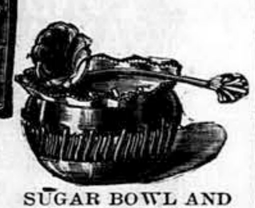

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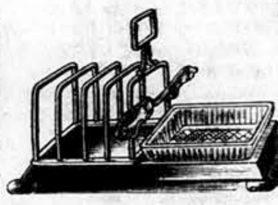

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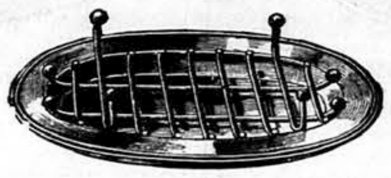

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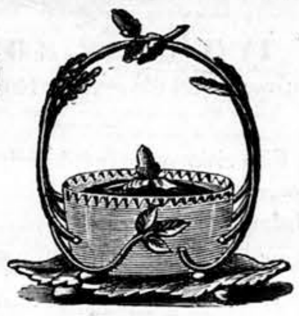

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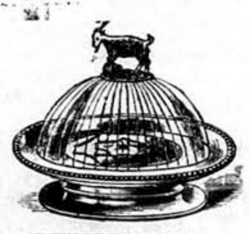

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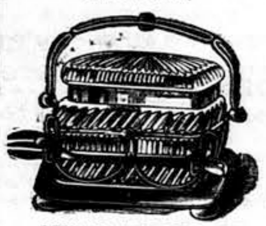

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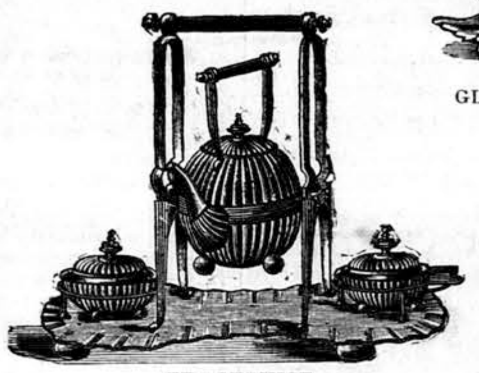

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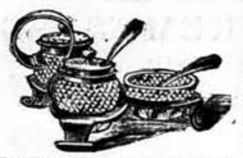

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